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World Exports Off 8 Per Cent in 1930

THE steady growth of international commerce has been interrupted this year for the first time since 1921 by a net decrease of about 8 per cent in the volume of the world's export trade, according to the annual analysis of international trade issued by the National Foreign Trade Council. The Council's statement emphasizes the fact that, in spite of the present downturn, international trade, as expressed in world exports, is still about 16 per cent greater in volume than it was in 1925. About two-thirds of this gain in the tonnage of world trade, that had been made since 1925 up to the end of last year, will thus still be retained at the end of 1930, on the basis of present figures covering about half the world's commerce.

World export trade for 1930, according to figures up to December 1 for nations carrying on about half of the world's commerce indicate that the export trade of the 101 nations of the world will be about 22½ billion dollars for 1930. The total exports of these 101 nations for 1929 were $25,427,000,000, both figures being reduced to the common index of 1913 prices.

A notable fact of the year's business is that European export trade has been less affected by the present depression than that of any other section of the world. The actual volume of Europe's export business has remained very close to what it was in 1929. Though its trade is less than last year's in current dollar values, this is almost entirely due to the fall in prices. In 1929 the aggregate export trade of the 27 European nations had at last reached 99 per cent of its 1913 volume. The figures reported by the various governments place the 1929 total at $11,985,000,000, adjusted to the 1913 dollar, compared with the $12,086,000,000 actually reported by these nations for 1913.

The outstanding element in this progress has been the rehabilitation of Germany, whose export trade has made up arrears from its 1913 volume, of practically 40 per cent, since its present growth began to get under way in 1925. Great Britain came in 1929 within 5 per cent of its 1913 export volume and all the other nations of western Europe, with the exception of Holland, have a substantially increased volume of exports over the prewar year.

In 1930, France, Russia, the Irish Free State and a number of other European nations have actually gained ground in the volume of their exports. Germany is within one or two per cent of her 1929 export volume, while British exports, in spite of heavy losses early in the year, are only about 10 per cent less than 1929. In fact, Europe as a whole took more than 90 per cent of the amount of American exports she bought in 1929, the best showing our products made in any market during the year.

The volume of our own exports has fallen off from those of 1929 by approximately fifteen per cent during the first ten months of this year. They are still, however, 35 per cent greater in volume than before the war and about even with our exports in 1926.

An encouraging feature in the United States, moreover, is that with the omission of the automotive industry, the export of our finished manufactured goods for the first six months of the year shows trade has been carried on at more than 92 per cent of the volume of the same months last year. It is in these products that our greatest sales effort is being made, and so far there is no evidence that this sound position has been changed. In fact, many typical American products, such as electrical goods, tractors, construction machinery, mining and quarrying machinery, accounting and calculating machines, and cameras and photographic goods had larger foreign sales during the first six months of the present year than in 1929, and are apparently continuing this record.

The strongest element of foreign trade throughout the world during the past year has been the part contributed by manufacturing industry. With a few exceptions, manufactured goods of all kinds continue to circulate in approximately the same volume as in previous years. This is particularly notable as accounting for the steadiness in European export trade, four-fifths of which, predominantly of a manufactured character, is from the nations of western Europe. Europe is once again carrying on practically half of the world's export trade, and has achieved an advance of more than 14 per cent in export volume since 1925.

The decrease in the world's export trade this year has been almost entirely in the countries which chiefly produce raw materials. Both Canada and Japan, second and third to the United States in the amount of foreign trade gained since the war, have suffered losses, as compared with last year, in excess of ten per cent. Such American exports, notably those of Argentina and Brazil, have decreased in volume this year by a like amount, and the nations of Latin America in general continued to see a diminution of exports which, with few exceptions, had already appeared in 1929. Latin America, however, is still selling its products abroad in fully 20 per cent greater volume than before the war, and in an amount about equal to its business in 1926.

Asia, which provides one and three-quarter times the exports of Latin America, had increased the volume of its foreign sales since 1913 by 60 per cent, by the end of 1929. Although Japan, China and the Dutch and British East Indies have all sustained losses this year, the total recession will not exceed twelve or fifteen per cent. Commonwealth has made in her export volume since the war.

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Progress*

BY E. M. HERR

Vice-Chairman Board of Directors, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company

TO elect to speak about Progress at a time like the present when securities, commodities, and products of all kinds are depressed in value and all business is moving at a pace almost unprecedentedly slow, as compared with that experienced in recent years, may seem strange to the members of the Mid-Day Luncheon Club.

It is, however, because there is a tendency among business men to be despondent at times like these that it has seemed to me attention could advantageously be drawn to the fact that there is really no occasion for losing courage, but, on the contrary, there are many reasons for feeling certain that good progress will be made in business of all kinds before many months have passed. Remember—the night is always darkest before the dawn.

And now let us consider some of the situations with which business is faced today by a brief review of what has happened in the past. This will not be an exhaustive review but by it I hope to disclose many reasons for feeling confident of the continuation of that progress which has been made by business in the United States, with a few temporary halts, since we became a nation.

The commercial and industrial depression which this country has experienced during the past year, and which has caused many to assume a pessimistic attitude toward future progress, is not confined to this country alone but is of world-wide extent, and in that respect differs from many previous periods of depression through which we have passed. This condition is undoubtedly an aftermath of the Great War. All Europe was paralyzed industrially by the war and as a consequence the rest of the world—principally the United States and South American countries—had to make up this deficiency. This caused a stimulation of production and production facilities of all kinds unprecedented in scope and effectiveness.

Although the war ended and peace was declared more than a decade ago, it has taken a long time for Europe to recover sufficiently from this terrible calamity to resume her proper place in the world of commerce and industry. This she has now practically accomplished and the rest of the world is no longer required to produce as formerly, so that the nations of the Western Hemisphere, with other countries, find themselves again compelled to adjust their output and production facilities to the restricted demand.

Largely on this account, we are now passing through a cycle of business depression, with its abundant drop in security prices, its slowing up of business with falling price of commodities, and a lessening of profits in all major lines.

Uncomfortable and even distressing as is this period, it is not a time to despair, but should rather be recognized as a sharp lesson for us all to heed—that the business world has been driving ahead at too fast and reckless a pace, and must now slow up and readjust conditions preparatory to a new advance. This seems to be the only possible way to prepare for another real step forward in the permanent progress of the world. Those of us who have been for many years in active business have passed through other similar periods of depression and know that they do come to an end and are followed by good times.

It is human nature to forget these lessons and as prosperity increases to cite many reasons why another period of depression cannot occur. We were told by many economists, during the period of abnormally high security prices, that we were in a new business cycle in which the old economic laws did not apply. We now see, however, that the economic laws have not changed and that depressions do come. But because of our steady progress in bettering economic conditions, they are less severe and destructive now than they formerly were and tend also to be of shorter duration.

We often hear people talk apprehensively about the mechanization of industry and fear is expressed that by the use of more and better machinery, wages will be reduced and the laboring man will be unable to find employment.

These fears are without foundation, and an examination of the facts will show that they are not unjustified but, on the contrary, that the more labor-saving machinery there is, the more work there will be for people willing and able to work, and that in the increased use of labor-saving devices real progress has been and will continue to be made. A few facts abstracted from the Report of the Census, which is taken every ten years, will make this clear.

Franklyn Hobbs, Director of Research for the Central Trust Company of Illinois, recently made a report based on different United States Census Reports and grouped so as to show the results to the laboring man as reported every ten years, beginning with 1900 and continuing to the present time. The figures might be carried back thirty or even fifty years farther, and the trend would be found to be the same.

The figures which I give below are taken from Mr. Hobbs' report.

In the year 1899, as reported in the census of 1900, workers in factories were paid an average annual wage of $426 and in return each man fashioned raw materials into finished or partly finished products, thereby adding $1,025 to the value of the raw materials, or, in other words, the workers received 42 per cent of the gross earnings. It is further shown by this census that the workers received as their compensation 18 per cent of the total value of those products, as priced at the factory doors.

The census of 1910 shows that the average year's wage for each factory worker in 1909 was $518 and that the gross value of his labor product to his employer was $1,289. In that year the workers apparently received only 40 per cent of the value added to materials by manufacture, and only 17 per cent of the total value of the output of the factories.

The year 1919, after the close of the World War, developed a tremendous factory output, due largely to the use of more and better labor-saving machinery. As a

*Speech delivered before Mid-Day Club, Springfield, Ill., December 5, 1930.

result, the labor product of each worker was valued $2,757, for which he received a wage of $1,162.

It is interesting to note that in this year 1919 the workers received 42 per cent of the gross value of their labor as they did in 1899, and that they were able to deliver almost three times as much labor products to their employers. Thus, one worker, who is now aided by machinery, is doing the work formerly done by three and he is also receiving the wage formerly received by three.

While the workers who remain in industry are thus found to be amply compensated for their labors, how about those who are said to have been displaced by the introduction of labor-saving devices?

This question can best be answered by the statement that while statistics show that it required 38 per cent of our total population to supply the goods and services demanded by the whole population, a generation or two ago, when the 1920 census was taken, it required fully 39 per cent of the population to supply the needs of the country and to satisfy the export demand.

As Fabian Franklin has so aptly remarked in his article which appeared in the December Forum:

"Hood's 'Song of the Shirt' was written before, not after, the introduction of the sewing machine; the number of men who make a living by the printing of newspapers and magazines has not been lessened by the invention of the cylinder press and the linotype; a score of persons find employment with the typewriter to one who did so with the steel pen; the taxicab drivers enormously outnumber their predecessors of the hansom."

It is thus apparent that the introduction of labor-saving machinery has never displaced workers as rapidly as new inventions and new demands have created new jobs for them. The future of the American working man is brighter today than it ever was, as is the future of the country itself.

Not only has labor-saving machinery not deprived the working man of employment, as the census shows, but it has so reduced the cost of manufactured products and increased their quality that the standard of living of a workman in any line of industry is much higher today than it was formerly. Consider the comforts and conveniences everyone now enjoys, no matter how humble his station. Cheap and abundant food and clothing can be obtained from easily reached markets, or at small additional cost, are delivered at his door. Running fresh water, and sewers for the waste, with cheap electric light and, if desired, electric heat and power, can be had in his home. Clean paved streets lighted by electricity and electrically operated street cars or other means of transportation are provided for his use at small cost. There are good free schools for his children. All of these things, and many more, are now available to the humblest workman which fifty years ago could not be obtained at any price.

Notwithstanding the progress made in the betterment of working and living conditions, we do have periods of great unemployment. This is generally due to the violent changes in industrial and commercial conditions which cannot be adjusted quickly and until adjusted, production in nearly every line must slow up, resulting in temporary unemployment for many.

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EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

By FLOYD PARSONS

Translating Current Trends

WHAT will be the nature and direction of coming developments in business and industry? In what fields of enterprise will we slow up and where will the big advances take place? What changes will be brought about by new inventions and discoveries, and what do the current trends portend?

This is the eighth major industrial depression the world has had in fifty years. There have been seven other minor business slumps in America, but these were not of international importance.

Although business in the United States was last to start on the toboggan, our decline in prices has been most rapid and most severe. This merely means that riches and resources today are no safeguard against industrial distress.

When the true story of the present era of readjustment is written, it will be a terrific tale of colossal mistakes on the part of prominent American leaders who did practically nothing in 1928 and 1929 to prevent the casting aside of established economic principles and the inauguration of nation-wide orgy of gambling.

Leaving it to the historians to set forth the causes of our present slump, let us strive to determine what lies ahead. Henry Ford thinks "History is bunk," but a lot of wise people are satisfied to base their opinions of the future largely on the happenings of the past. The records of a half century show that there is a bedrock to curtailment. When business declines to a level of 22 per cent under estimated "normal," the invulnerable trench has been reached and the retreat ended.

At this point public buying uses all its resources to protect the current standard of living. Having reached this traditional boundary line that has always marked the bottom of depression in our country, we are justified in assuming that recovery has already set in or is about to commence.

Experience has taught us the fallacy of believing that an economic advance must await the settlement of all serious difficulties. Never yet having had any satisfactory equalization of the values of commodities and goods, and never having succeeded in correcting all pressing evils, there is no reason to suppose that the coming of good times will now be postponed until each and every one of our current troubles have been remedied.

Conditions are not nearly as bad in the United States as many would have us believe. During the panic of 1893 in some cities property sold at a price that was only 25 per cent of the actual cost of the buildings on the land. Today we have no such flood of undigested securities as existed in 1903; our banks do not have to resort to clearing house certificates to make settlements as was necessary in 1907; business has not become so chaotic that the Stock Exchange must close as in 1914; and there is no such poverty on the part of corporations as prevailed in 1921.

Too many people would have us believe the country is wrecked, foreign markets have disappeared for good, machines have swallowed us whole and the Dark Ages have returned. Similar pessimistic declarations were heard in 1921, and yet recovery set in and continued without any major setback for nearly eight years.

In the decade just closing, the radio has developed from a mere toy to a basic business. Our chain-store industry has carried out a program of amazing growth. Our chemical companies have climbed to a position of major importance. The value of scientific research has gained national recognition and our achievements in mechanizing practices have astonished the world.

Production of petroleum in the United States has increased 142 per cent; natural gas 140; electricity 130; developed waterpower 92; stone 35; sugar 27; energy from mineral fuels 20; and cotton 18 per cent. Abnormalties in the foregoing figures have been eliminated by taking the average of a depression year and the year preceding.

In these ten years the consumption of gasoline increased nearly 300 per cent, and the production of motor cars approximately 150. Copper increased 70 and iron ore 8 per cent. There was a large expansion in building construction and a rise of 90 per cent in the production and consumption of newsprint paper.

Mail-order business doubled and that of chain stores tripled. Rubber and silk imports went up 80 per cent and railway ton-mileage increased 15. Stock Exchange transactions grew five-fold; savings more than doubled; the number of telephones increased 65 per cent, and the total of telegrams rose 60; life insurance increase from 42 billions, and the number of students in schools and colleges grew at a rate nearly twice that of the growth of population. There was also a healthy expansion in factory output, irrigation projects and the building of highways.

This startling growth fired the public's imagination and stimulated the forces of speculation to such an extent that more sober and less favorable facts were given but little attention. It was overlooked that foreign-trade totals did not show a proportionate increase; that immigration dropped from 430,000 to 269,000; that there was very little rise in agricultural output and a material decline in the total value of farm products; that the number of domestic animals decreased nearly 9,000,000; that coal and gold showed declines and railway mileage feel off; and that major industries like textiles, brick, shoes and meat did hardly more than hold their own.

Ill-advised plant-expansion programs, encouraged by the seeming necessity for managements to try and justify the high prices of securities, brought about a serious condition of overproduction. We now have facilities capable of producing a large excess of automobiles, coal, oil, clothes, shoes, radios, glass, paper, steel, refrigerators, flour, textiles and dozens of other products in everyday use. But difficult as is this situation, it would be far more serious if the threat were underproduction and a lack of resources.

People who are looking for bright spots in the business picture will have no difficulty in finding plenty of them. Each of our citizens possesses the equivalent of 175 slaves in the form of mechanical energy. Our use of manufactured power has quadrupled while population has increased only one-fifth. We are able to turn out nearly twice the amount of goods with only 25 per cent more workmen. We have gone from a rule-of-thumb life to one that is chemically controlled. Even before

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OUR JOB IS TO SELL DU PONT RAYON YARNS

BUT WE SPEND OUR ADVERTISING DOLLARS TO SELL DRESSES, BLOOMERS AND OTHER READY-TO-WEAR MADE OF DU PONT RAYON

There are a dozen ways of doing our advertising job. We chose our present method because it has a little longer, a little quicker, "reach." This is the way it works:

- **THROUGH PAPERS READ BY RETAILERS,** we tell leading stores that sound cutters are selling models of Du Pont Rayon fabrics.
- **ALERT CUTTERS MAIL REPRINTS OF THESE PAGES** . . . post proofs in their salesrooms. All this prolongs the life of the advertisements.
- **IT BRINGS IMMEDIATE SALES** in practically all cases.
- **CONVERTERS GET REPEATS** on each fabric that we help the cutter sell. In some cases, the reorders have been very large.
- **MILLS AUTOMATICALLY GET MORE YARDAGE** . . . especially when the fabric is sold out and converters sell for future delivery. This has happened on fabrics that we have featured.
- **DU PONT SELLS MORE YARN** to mills to fill converters' orders.

Some observers say this sort of advertising only holds present customers. But we find that it does more than that. Our pages have sold a lot of yardage. Success stories travel fast. As a result, we are adding new customers in both the weaving and the knitting field.

DUPONT RAYON

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

DU PONT RAYON COMPANY, 2 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Everybody's Business

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milk leaves the cow today the reign of the thermometer begins.

We have converted our bakeries into huge laboratories regulated by delicate timing devices and cleaner than any household kitchen. Improved methods in welding, water treatment and combustion are saving the railroads tens of millions of dollars. Better insulators keep more electricity on the lines. Research has reduced the cost of producing pork to one-sixth of what it was. The radio has taken the guess out of aviation and more perfect anæsthetics permit people to actually converse with the surgeon while undergoing an operation.

We have added 23 billion to our annual income in ten years and have piled up a total of life insurance twice that of all other countries combined, although we have only one-sixteenth of the world's population. We have rapidly multiplied our foreign investments and are sending more than a quarter of a billion dollars worth of motion-picture films overseas each year. Yankee engineering organizations have charge of the construction of highways, subways, water supply and reclamation systems of one kind or another throughout the world.

Our people apply for 90,000 patents every 12 months. Clever machines and devices transmit typed letters by wire, analyze solutions, detect fog-hidden icebergs, stop locomotives when they run past a signal, and serve in hundreds of ways and places to cut costs, expand markets, automatize processes and create new industries.

Chemical magic is producing strange substances from cornfield wastes, queer metals so soft a knife will cut them, rayon fabrics as strong as silk and able to withstand boiling like cotton or linen, waterless ice, oil from cherry pits, food preservatives from cow's milk, flexible wood, and an endless variety of materials highly useful in industry.

We have perfected remarkable methods for salvaging waste, disclosing hidden mineral, photographing with invisible light, attacking snow and ice, transmitting radio programs over power wires, reclaiming lands, combating germs, hardening steel, extracting perfumes from gas, welding copper, protecting trees from pests, transporting cement through pipes, preserving and canning perishable products, and sending maps by radio.

We are the greatest consuming nation on the face of the earth. With less than 7 per cent of the total world population we consume 75 per cent of all the automobiles, 72 per cent of all the silk, 64 per cent of all the petroleum, 51 per cent of all the coffee and 43 per cent of all the iron, copper and tin. We are by far the largest users of telephones, coal, zinc, lead, cotton, corn, sugar and railroad facilities.

Of all nations we are least dependent upon other countries. The Russians are the only people who come near equaling us in being selfcontained. But this does not mean that we can get along without the products of other lands. Our steel industry is short 40 essential commodities which are obtained in 57 different countries. We make about one-half of the world's tin plate and use most of the nickel, but produce none of these metals at all.

We have 1600 silk manufacturing establishments, but not supply a pound of the raw material. Our clothing wools come chiefly from countries south of the equator, and most of our carpet wool is brought in from foreign lands. Even in the case of cotton, we get a large part of our long-staple variety from Egypt and India. Other important materials, produced to some extent in this country, but also imported in considerable quantity, are antimony, pyrites, asbestos, asphalt, bauxite, and graphite.

This merely means we are in a position to carry on a healthy and necessary trade with foreign countries. Our difficulties for our excess production would be greatly increased if it were not for our large amount of imports and the hundreds of dollars spent abroad by American tourists. We cannot expect to get anything and give nothing.

We may now face the future in the definite knowledge that our people have a sound foundation on which to construction a new and greater era of prosperity. The work of preparation should include a study of current trends. Such an investigation clearly discloses that the influence of new machines, materials, and methods will be greater than ever before. Present progress and the creation of clever labor-saving devices supports the conclusion that there will be a decrease in the number of farmers, traffic policemen, watchmen, gatemen, musicians, street sweepers, garbage collectors, messenger boys, car cleaners, coal miners, cotton pickers, garage workers, firemen, sorters and inspectors.

As a result of the expanding use of the talking movie and the availability of mechanical carriers, we will have fewer teachers and librarians per thousand of population. Automatic contrivances will reduce the number of clerks, salesmen and office workers. A vast assortment of chemicals and ingenious automatons will permit us to get along with fewer soldiers. An endless number of health devices and medical mechanisms will extend the span of life, and there will be less destruction from earthquakes and tornadoes because of delicate instruments capable of disclosing in advance disturbances in earthquake districts and the development of storm areas.

We will use more hot water per person. Air sprays will cause a larger consumption of paint. The production of picks and shovels will decline. Losses from fires will be less. Factories will be increasingly automatic, and as a result of being able to make more accurate measurements of mental and physical alertness, fewer men and women will be assigned to wrong jobs.

There will be more athletes and more athletics as a result of flood-lighting at night. The use of irradiation to put the essence of life in edible products will increase the production of factory-made goods. The widespread provision of ultra-violet light so that people everywhere may find it easily possible in the dark months to expose their bodies to artificial sunshine will increase human resistance, cut down winter sickness and lessen absenteeism.

Cheaper fuels of a smokeless character will give us cleaner cities and more natural sunlight. Spraying from airplanes will reduce the destruction of forest areas. The use of delicte instruments will quickly disclose our remaining mineral resources. What an x-ray is to medicine and surgery, geophysical prospecting is to the mining industry. A rustless age will be ushered in as a result of alloys that will not tarnish and are acid-resistant.

Tomorrow will be a time of substitute materials that will upset complacent managements. It will be a day of amazing mechanical accomplishments, travel by air, values from the sea and miracles with metals. Some of the industries that grew fast will slow down and new lines of enterprise will become the objects of concentrated attention. The ownership of large corporations will be more widely distributed, and instead of giving all thought to speed and accomplishment, the idea of economy will enter the picture and there will be a definite trend toward consolidation and co-operation for greater efficiency.

The Cotton Outlook

BY C. T. REVERE

Munds & Winslow

IN one respect the first annual report of the Federal Farm Board carrying developments up to the year ending June 30, 1930, is one of the most remarkable documents ever issued by a government organization. The outstanding feature, in our opinion, is the candor with which the problems and operations are discussed and the unblinking frankness with which the conclusions are drawn.

In the foreword submitting the report, the statement is made that "the Board is fully aware that efficient production and economical distribution alone will not solve the agricultural problem. . . . Continued overproduction in lines that are overproduced spells its own fate regardless of the unit cost of production. . . . Continuous and consistent overproduction not only is in violation of economic laws that determine adequate return, but also violates the soundest principle of conservation, even to the extent of threatening the national welfare."

The report goes into considerable detail concerning its relation with the co-operative marketing associations from beans, wool and mohair to the gigantic attempts at stabilization in wheat and cotton. On page 33 of the report, we find outlined certain deductions. As the Board says, "From the foregoing experience the following conclusions may be drawn." While these conclusions relate largely to wheat, the statement on page 40 says: "It is pertinent to observe that practically all of the conclusions outlined in the previous section with respect to stabilization operations in wheat and like commodities, apply to cotton stabilization measures in substantially the same way."

There is a whole encyclopedia of economic wisdom in the following five conclusions:

"1. In a major stabilization operation with a commodity such as wheat, it is inevitable that a large quantity of the commodity must be taken in order to exert any material effect on the market. Furthermore, the accumulation of a substantial volume, the most of which necessarily must be in the visible supply, has a somewhat depressing effect upon prices. Announcement that such accumulations will not be sold is not sufficient to reassure buyers unless the quantity thus held renders difficult the purchase of supplies adequate to the demand. Even then the demand is curtailed or limited to immediate requirements, and forward buying in anticipation of future needs is lessened.

"2. Purchases in the cash market alone are inadequate to sustain prices and do great injury to legitimate operations in the option market by throwing cash prices out of line with the futures. This being true, a stabilization activity must be conducted along the entire line with the inevitable result that large purchases for future delivery must be made. Wheat thus secured by delivery on futures contracts is contract grade and may vary in actual value from 2 to 5 cents below country-run wheat.

"3. Transactions in the futures market having been entered upon, there is no good place to stop, even within the limits of a single crop-marketing period. Option prices are published covering a period of from six to nine months in advance, and as soon as any future option is abandoned or militated, that option gets out of line with the cash market and other options. This imposes considerable hardship upon processors whose customary practice of hedging or insuring their purchases is conducted through the futures market.

"4. The storage problem is a serious one in any stabilization activity. The grain must be in a position where warehouse receipts can be issued against it as a means of insuring safe delivery of the commodity. The facilities for doing this are limited. Mostly they are needed for the ordinary storing and merchandising of all kinds of grain. Therefore, when a large quantity of wheat is purchased and held in terminals or public warehouses, it not only becomes a part of the visible supply, but renders the facilities inadequate for handling the grain of the growers, merchants, and processors. Some of the grain of the stabilization corporation inevitably gets out of position for most economical use or sale.

"5. Stabilization corporation activities, as usually considered, mean principally buying, not selling. This is particularly true when the price is low and markets are weak. Sales by a stabilization corporation tend promptly to turn the market downward and abundant complaint is received from growers who are still holding their grain. With the price at a level satisfactory to growers, assuming it can be put there, wheat rolls into the terminals. When the terminals are full, farmers who cannot sell complain bitterly; the visible supply is increased; in the first six months of the new crop year our best export period passes and the stabilization corporation finds itself with abundant supplies to be marketed in competition with all export countries. Charges for carrying wheat are cumulative at about 1½ cents per bushel per month, and the operation, to break even, must include these charges when the grain is sold.

"There is a field for stabilization measures—just how large a field the board is not in a position to determine—but the experience described indicates to some extent the difficulties and hazards that are involved in stabilization procedures."

On the question of intellectual willingness to face the facts, the foregoing five conclusions represent a candor that is astounding. Presumably the findings are those of Chairman Legge himself and if so he must be credited with a being a fearless realist.

Many who read these conclusions cannot help drawing a conclusion of their own, however—that the Farm Board has written an indictment far more severe than any formulated by its critics throughout the cotton trade and the textile industry.

For example, in a major stabilization "a large quantity of the commodity must be taken in order to exert any material effect on the market." Then we have the admission that this accumulation "has a somewhat depressing effect upon prices." In other words, large purchases to stabilize or advance the market cause a decline. If so, why the purchases?

Again, purchases in the cash market alone are inadequate to sustain prices and "do great injury to legitimate operations in the option market by throwing cash prices

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Progress

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During this period of adjustment, the Government and industry should endeavor to furnish employment by speeding up work which might, under normal conditions, be delayed. When unemployment is pronounced, such emergency work should be distributed among as many men as possible by part-time employment so that as many men can be employed as the work permits without reducing wages below the limit of sustenance for themselves and unemployed members of their families. All these steps make for progress although at times conditions are not ideal.

Progress has been made in so many ways that result in improved business methods that I shall only have time to point out a few of the most outstanding.

The progress made in transportation has been most remarkable and far-reaching in its effect. It is only ten years since the railroads of this country were returned to their owners after two years of operation by the Government had convinced everyone that private operation under the most favorable conditions possible was absolutely essential for efficient as well as economical railroading.

The Transportation Act of 1920 was the first really constructive law governing railroads ever passed by our Government. This law, in contrast to many others affecting railroad operation, was designed not only to protect the public but to protect the roads as well. Up to the period of government operation of the railroads, the laws had become so severe that they were strangling in their effect and railroads could no longer keep pace with the growth of the country. The Transportation Act of 1920 marked a forward step in railroad operation by restoring the credit of the roads through permitting them to earn an adequate income, and raised the hope that such adequate income would be established on a permanent basis. This result has not been entirely obtained and certain changes in the law should promptly be made to permit the roads to earn proper returns or their prosperity and that of the country served will be hampered and retarded.

The danger from strikes on the railroads has been minimized.

Consolidation of railroads, where advantageous, was contemplated, but further provisions must be made to secure such consolidation as are found by the Interstate Commerce Commission to be of public benefit.

In spite of the ineffectiveness of certain of its provisions, this Transportation Act has helped the railroads to make more progress in economy and reliability of operation in the past decade than had ever before been made in a similar period. This progress is shown first in the much better net earnings for their stockholders, and next in the great gain in the reliability of train service, which has made possible a notable reduction in the amount of raw material stocks carried by industrial concerns, and also by the railroads themselves. This has resulted in a saving in investment as well as a saving through less deterioration of stocks and less adjustment to meet changing conditions.

It is, therefore, seen that not only have the railroads benefited by improved service but their customers have also gained in a very real way.

The material progress made by the railroads in the United States is shown in a very tangible way by their growth. In 1880, all railroad mileage in this country totalled 93,267. By 1926 it had grown to 250,030 miles. This is nearly one-third the railroad mileage of the entire world. In that year the volume of railway freight traffic was 447,000,000,000 ton miles, which was about seventy per cent of the world volume.

A spectacular development of freight haulage has been that carried by motor trucks. In 1915, 73,000 motor trucks were registered. By 1926, the registration had grown to 2,746,000 and in 1928 to 3,114,000.

The improvement in transportation and the rapid development of the railroads after the Civil War, when factory production in the United States was still in its infancy, together with the gradual development of urban manufacturing in Western Europe, brought about an increased need for American farm products and other raw materials. These demands stimulated agricultural and mining expansion in the United States beyond the requirement of our own population. The production of manufactured goods was also stimulated, and so rapid was the growth of factory production during the following years that by 1900 the United States had overtaken England and had become the world leader in manufactured goods; in fact, its output was then half as great as that of all European countries combined. The growth since that time has been phenomenal, having greatly expanded to meet the requirements of the World War.

In 1927, it reached a value of $62,700,000,000, in which the manufacturing processes had added $27,500,000,000 in value to the primary materials. Nearly $11,000,000,000 of this sum represented wages paid to 8,350,000 wage earners. This enormous industrial growth is reflected in the urbanization of the growing population and in the shifting of its occupational distribution.

Compared with Europe, the supply of industrial labor in the United States has always been small. This lack has stimulated inventive genius, and with ample resources for experimenting, has caused a rapid increase in the substitution of machinery for manual labor. Coal was abundant and the rapid development of electrical power, electrical transmission, and control of power, gave a tremendous impetus to this use of machinery.

The horsepower of prime movers installed in factories by 1870 was a little over 2,000,000. At the end of the century it had grown to over 10,000,000 and in 1927 was nearly 39,000,000. At this time an average of 4.85 mechanical horsepower was available to each of the 8,350,000 factory workers.

The use of electricity for light and power may be said to have had its beginning in 1882. What a marvelous half century of progress in the use of this wonderful force is just closing! In 1929 there was actually sold to the ultimate consumers 75,655,000,000 kilowatt hours of this form of energy, which was an increase of 12/1 per cent over the amount supplied during the previous year, and for the preceding three years an average of 11 per cent yearly was shown. The increase in revenue per annum was somewhat less as the cost of electricity to the ultimate consumer has been steadily and continuously reduced. In domestic service the average price paid per kilowatt hour has been reduced from 8.3 cents in 1914 to 6.18 cents in 1929. Each year during this period the price was lower than for the preceding year.

It has been very long since the farmer felt that he could not share in the benefits to be derived from electric power as he was not living near enough to his neighbors to justify the extension of power and light lines to his premises. Though the enterprise of the Electric Light and Power Companies and their ability to convince the farmer that they could extend their lines to his farm and serve him at a cost that would be beneficial and profitable to him, 343,169 farms were electrified by December, 1929, and they were furnished with 1,351,492 kilowatt

hours of electrical current at a cost of only 1.54 cents per kilowatt hour when irrigation was involved, and 6.93 cents when irrigation was not involved.

To these examples of progress brought about by the furnishing of electric power to the people throughout the country can be added many more. Practically all the steel rolling mills and sheet plate mills are now driven by electric motors so easily controlled that the mills seems deserted, so few workmen are in evidence. The increased use of electric power in these industries has been so rapid and successful that in a few years no other kind of power will be used by them.

That marvelous device, the telephone, only invented in 1878, has extended its service so rapidly that in this country alone there are more than 20,000,000 telephones, and through the establishing of radio telephone service to foreign countries, any telephone in the United States can be connected with any of the 10,500,000 telephones in foreign countries. The American Telephone & Telegraph Company has already an investment in plant and facilities amounting to $3,671,000,000 and yet it is estimated that only about forty per cent of the families in the United States are telephone subscribers, so there is an opportunity for still further expansion, not only through the installation of telephones in homes not now equipped with this service, but also through the installation of additional extension telephones for greater convenience in homes already equipped. In order to supply the equipment needed by the American Telephone & Telgraph Company, the plants of the Western Electric Company, formerly supplying a large commercial demand, are now entirely devoted to their work and on a normal operating basis give employment to 110,000 people. Their plants cover over 520 acres of territory and their normal capacity at present prices is about $510,000,000 annually.

The progress of the telegraph business in this country has also been very great so that in 1927 the telegraph and telephone companies in the United States had in use 102,656,000 miles of wire, which was 58.4 per cent of the equipment of the entire world in this particular product.

Consider for a moment the progress made in the production and use of automobiles. Before the beginning of this century, there were almost no automobiles in use either in this country or abroad. In 1927, in the United States, where 78.4 per cent of all the motor vehicles in the world are used, there were 29,693,228 registered vehicles. At this time the total amount of primary horsepower produced in this country was 985,806,000. Of this amount 69.8 per cent or 668,092,600 horsepower was allotted to passenger automobiles, while all the factories, electric power plants, steam railroads and all other users, including motor trucks, accounted for the remaining 30.2 per cent, or 297,713,400.

To this amazing record of progress we must also add the production in the United States of some of the staple products of the world. In the year 1927, our country produced 37 per cent of the world's coal; 72 per cent of its petroleum; a little over one-half of its copper; over 36 per cent of its lead; over 42 per cent of the pig iron; 44.8 per cent of its steel; 20.4 per cent of its wheat; 63.9 per cent of its corn; 54.4 per cent of its cotton. It consumed seventy per cent or 532,000 long tons of the entire rubber production of the world.

With this splendid record of the industrial progress of our country in the past, with our banks and other financial institutions in a very strong position, and with the largest supply of gold in the world; with our inventories at a low figure; with our credit and transportation facilities in splendid condition for efficient service, can anyone doubt that the present depression in business will soon be over and that still greater progress is before us?

But before congratulating ourselves on our accomplishments and the progress we have undoubtedly made in many directions, we must not forget that this progress about which I have been talking is only material progress, brought about largely by the great natural resources of this country, which we have been able to use through the mechanization of industry and its resulting mass production. We have changed from a people living in small communities largely interested in agricultural pursuits to one which is rapidly crowding into larger and larger cities. The higher wage level, brought about by the more general use of machinery, has caused the luxuries of former days to be considered the necessities of today. While some of the so-called necessities are beneficial to our people, others are dangerous and weakening to their moral fibre.

One splendid result of the better living conditions at the command of our working class is that school attendance, not only in the grades and high schools, but in our colleges and technical schools, has greatly increased. Our workmen themselves are able to enjoy more hours of leisure than they formerly were, due to the shorter working day brought about by the substitution of machine power for man power.

Thus it will be seen that the increased use of labor-saving devices and machine tools are giving to all the people a broader participation in the worthwhile pleasure of life—in education, in travel, in art and in literature—all of which lead to a fuller cultural and spiritual life.

Conference On Industrial Relations

Atlanta, Ga.—Matters relative to the improvement of religious, social recreational artivities in industrial communities throughout the State were discussed at the third annual industrial relations conference of the Cotton Manufactures Association of Georgia, which opened Friday morning at the Biltmore Hotel. Approximately 250 prominent cotton mill executives, doctors, ministers, teachers and welfare workers from every section of Georgia were in attendance.

"Religious Activities in Industrial Communities" was the subject discussed at the morning session, which was presided over by Dr. Comer T. Woodward, dean of men at Emory University. Dr. L. R. Christies, pastor of the Ponce de Leon Baptist Church, delivered the invocation and address of welcome. C. W. Coleman, education director of the Callaway Mills at LaGrange, conducted the opening exercises and introduced the guests.

The afternoon session was devoted to the discussion of "Social and Recreational Activities in Industrial Communities," with Miss Katherine Dozier, educational and welfare director of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, New Holland, presiding.

The discussions at both sessions were general and were participated in by practically the entire assembly. Among the more prominent speakers were: G. I. Parmenter, general manager of the three Goodyear mills in Georgia; Miss Jauita Lilly, of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, New Holland; E. J. Brown, director of religious and physical education of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Porterdale; R. M. Matthews, city manager of the Martha Mills, Goodrich Rubber Company, Thomaston; H. W. Pittman, factory manager of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, and Rev. John B. Tate, pastor of the Methodist Church, Manchester.

PERSONAL NEWS

J. B. Hothensall is now superintendent of the Cleveland Cloth Mills, Shelby, N. C.

William McLoud is now superintendent of the Rhyne-Houser Manufacturing Company, Cherryville, S. C.

H. R. Williams is now superintendent of the Harris and Covington Hosiery Mills, High Point, N. C.

J. A. Long has resigned as overseer spinning at the Avondale Mills, Central plant, Sylacauga, Ala.

Milton Birman has been transferred from the sales staff of the American Glanzstoff Corporation to that of the American Bemberg Corporation, New York.

Victor Montgomery, Jr., of the Pacolet Mills, Gainesville, Ga., has been elected a director of the Gainesville Chamber of Commerce.

R. J. Adams, of Opelika, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Avondale Mills, Central plant, Sylacauga, Ala.

Charles Fralick, formerly of East Point, Ga., has become overseer of carding at the Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga.

E. E. Bass, of Fort Mill, S. C., has been granted a patent on a shuttle feeler mechanism for looms. The patent is assigned to the Draper Corporation, it is announced by Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney, of Charlotte.

J. A. Thompson, formerly an overseer with the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, but for the past 7 years overseer at the Canton Cotton Mills, Canton, Ga., has become overseer carding and spinning at the Micolas Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala.

Edwin Holt, of West Durham, N. C., assignor to the Whitin Machine Works, has been granted a patent for an automatic feed control for cotton opening machinery. The patent relates to an opening machine comprising a feeding conveyor and a belt drive for the conveyor, with tight and loose pulleys and a belt shipper adapted to move the belt from one pulley to the other. The patent was secured through Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney of Charlotte.

E. M. Terryberry, Southern representative of Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., well known manufacturers of card clothing, was a visitor at our office this week. "Terry" thinks there is too much talk of depression and hard times and not enough work trying to overcome it. He reports that he is getting a very good business for his company in spite of present conditions.

Robinson Heads Gaston Association

Gastonia, N. C.—With election of S. A. Robinson as president, succeeding A. K. Winget, Gaston County Textile Manufacturers' Association completed its organization for the new association year at the December meeting Friday night.

With Mr. Robinson other officers include Fred L. Smyre, first vice-president; D. P. Stowe, Belmont, second vice-president; R. F. Craig, Stanley, C. M. Robinson, Lowell; C. M. Robinson, Lowell; J. W. Stowe, Belmont; C. D. Welch, Cramerton; W. H. Suttenfield, Statesville, were named directors for the year. F. W. Van Ness, Tuxedo, R. G. Rankin, Charles A. Cannon, Kannapolis; J. A. Groves, Albemarle; R. B. Suggs, Belmont, directors for two years, and E. E. Groves, George Fish, Lowell; Fred H. Robinson, Dallas; George A. Stowe, Belmont, directors for three years.

Fred M. Allen was re-elected secretary and treasurer by the board.

William H. Bahan, of Greenville, S. C., has received a patent on an adjustable gripper for shuttles, in which the gripper can be adjusted to into longitudinal alignment with the shuttle. The patent, it is claimed, provides means for securing the gripper in proper position and prevents it moving from position if the portion of the shuttle below the gripper becomes worn. The patent was secured through Paul B. Eaton, attorney of Charlotte.

Plans for Dyers and Finishers Meeting

The program for the meeting of the Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Mercerizers Division of the Southern Textile Association, to be held at the Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte on January 10th is practically complete. The meeting promises to be one of the most interesting the Division has yet held.

Following the luncheon which opens the program, four technical addresses are to be made by well known chemists. S. A. Alling, sales manager of Hungerford and Terry Company, will speak on "Water Purification for Textile Purposes." Charles P. Walker, of A. Klipstein Company, will speak on "Colors Other Than Those for Dyeing and Printing." Chester W. Eddy, of the Brandon Corporation, Travelers Rest, S. C., will speak on "The Finishing of Fabrics," and Dr. E. W. Pierce, of the Ciba Company, has for his subject, "The Dyeing of Mixed Fibre Fabrics."

Following these talks, the meeting will divide into groups for a round table discussion of the various processes in which the members of the Division are interested.

A dinner at the Charlotte Hotel, which is to feature a number of musical and other entertainment numbers, will conclude the meeting.

Paul F. Haddock, chairman of the Division, will preside.

OBITUARY

A. C. MILLER

Shelby, N. C.—A. C. Miller, Sr., 82-year-old pioneer retired textile manufacturer, financier and churchman, died Tuesday in a hospital here. He was, before retiring from active work, president of the Shelby Cotton Mills.

Mr. Miller was superintendent of the Presbyterian Church Sunday School here for more than a quarter of a century and a trustee of the School for the Deaf at Morganton for equally as long. He was an elder in the local Presbyterian church.

Surviving him are his widow and three sons, Hugh Miller, of the State Department of Labor and Printing at Raleigh; Robert C. Miller, former member of the deaf school faculty at Morganton, and Rev. Andrew C. Miller, of Shelby.

Funeral services were held Wednesday at a p. m. in the Presbyterian church here.

Hosiery Traffic Group To Meet in Greensboro

Greensboro, N. C.—Plans are said to have been completed for the annual meeting of the North Carolina Hosiery Manufacturers' Traffic Association, which will be held in session at the Sedgefield Inn and a large number of members are expected to be present. An election of officers for the coming year will be a part of the program.

The present personnel is as follows: President, J. E. Millis of High Point, president of the High Point Hosiery Mills, Inc.; R. O. Huffman, secretary and treasurer of Morganton Full-Fashioned Hosiery Co. of Morganton; C. C. Cranford of Asheboro, head of the Cranford Mills of that place, are vice-presidents, and J. J. Corrigan, treasurer of the Lock Knit Hosiery Co. of High Point, is treasurer.

The directors are as follows: A. H. Ragan of Thomasville; J. E. Millis and J. J. Corrigan of High Point; R. O. Huffman of Morganton; C. C. Cranford of Asheboro; L. D. Tucker of Burlington; Crawford F. James of Marion; H. E. Motsinger of Durham; R. H. Whitehead of Burlington; James J. Griffith of Kernersville, and P. W. Eshelman of North Wilkesboro.

Colored Goods Sell Steadily

"Consider the time of year which, in itself, is not conducive to extended trading in cotton goods, as our customers, for the time being, are more concerned with holiday trade and inventories than anything else, add a state of mind affected by bank failures and troubles of all kinds, and you have the natural result of a very light business in first hands, and such has been the case with us this week," Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co. stated. "It is worthwhile noting in such a period of dullness, however, that sales of colored goods again exceeded production and that this has been the case steadily for the last two months.

"Rumors of trouble in connection with some New York bank came to a head in the closing Thursday of a bank of secondary importance, but catering to many small depositors, with branches scattered all over the city. This has tended to clear the atmosphere, and the fact that the Clearing House banks are offering to advance depositors 50 per cent of their deposits has received very favorable consideration as assuring the soundness of the New York banking situation. Our opinion is that general sentiment has reached a point of pessimism that is unwarranted and that is bound to improve.

"Studying the November textile figures, we make out that stocks on hand November 30 were 90,000,000 yards less than when this curtailment started on May 1; they were 110,000,000 yards less than at the peak on June 30, and unfilled orders were 114,000,000 yards more than they were at that same date.

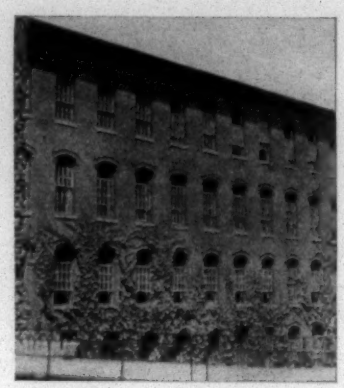
"If we get the Christmas week curtailment that we hope we shall get, it is quite possible that we may go over the end of the year with stocks 100,000,000 yards less than a year ago, and unfilled orders 100,000,000 yards more. More than that, the stocks on hand at the end of the year will also be less than they were two years ago, although unfilled orders were much larger at that time.

"If we keep up this curtailment a little longer, things are bound to come our way."

Multiple Air-Space Reeds

play an important part

In Quality Weaving



at
Nashua Mills,
Nashua
Mfg. Co.

PERFORMANCE

MILL: Nashua Mills, Nashua Mfg. Co.
FABRIC: Nashua Blankets, Indian Head Cloth, Sheetings
LOOMS: Automatic, Wide: 82" and 92"; 3088
REEDS: Emmons "Multiple Air-Space" Reeds

SUMMARY

Both Nashua Blankets and Indian Head Cloth are long established brands, enjoying a consistent trade and consumer demand. That has been due to continuously maintained quality of styling, construction and materials. Wherever these brands are sold, consumers know them by a uniform, unvarying standard of excellence.

All Nashua weaves are distinguished by freedom from reed marks, uneven warp spacing, blemishes, and by the presence of notably superior cover and "face." To maintain these standards Emmons "Multiple Air-Space" Reeds with built-in accuracy are used exclusively.

Dent spacing accurate to one one hundredth of an inch (less than the thickness of a human hair) and dents rolled to one-one thousandth of an inch tolerance, maintain their precision indefinitely. This reed has withstood shuttle-marking to depths as great as one sixteenth of an inch and three-eighths of an inch wide, without losing accuracy.

This accuracy is due to its precision manufacture. Six distinct operations are required for the dents. In two of them the wire runs in a bath of oil to assure flexibility in use by maintaining the temper of the steel. This flexibility, with multiple air space, is specially created to allow good knots, small slugs, and nits to go through, where in ordinary reeds they break the end and stop the loom. This special reed is upsetting old ideas about the sameness of all reeds. Mills noted for their insistence upon uniform standards of quality in the weave have come to find it an important factor in their production. Of such mills the Nashua Manufacturing Company's Nashua Mills is representative.

IMPROVE REED ACCURACY AND YOU IMPROVE WEAVE QUALITY

EMMONS
Loom Harness Co.
184 May Street **Lawrence, Mass.**

The Practical Loom Lubricant

for textile mills is the lubricant that will not drip or spatter on the goods as they go through the looms —at the same time keeping down power cost, repairs and the labor cost of oiling.

You get all these advantages from the use of NON-FLUID OIL combining perfect lubrication with remarkable adhesiveness.

NON-FLUID OIL stays in bearings

—keeping *off* goods

—keeping *down* wear

NON-FLUID OIL does not have to be applied more than one-third as often as ordinary loom oils, so keeps down oil bills and the labor cost of oiling.

For better loom lubrication and a cleaner product test NON-FLUID OIL for yourself—send for free sample and bulletin "Lubrication of Textile Machinery."

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NON-FLUID OIL
IN U.S. PAT. OFFICE & FOREIGN COUNTRIES

MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

Better Lubrication at Less Cost per Month

Proposed Merger of Combed Yarn Plants

Reports from Gastonia, N. C., indicate that good progress is being made on the proposal to consolidate a large number of combed yarn mills in Gaston county, center of the combed yarn industry. Work on the plan, it is generally understood, has been under way for some time. There are 100 mills in Gaston county, and most of them produce combed yarns, producing about 90 per cent of the combed yarns made in America.

The Gastonia Gazette is authority for the statement that definite announcement regarding the merger is expected within a short time.

It is understood in Charlotte that a committee of Gaston spinners that has been at work on the plan for some time, have found a very favorable response to the merger idea and that there is an excellent chance that the consolidation will be put through.

Information as to the names of the mills that are interested in the merger is not yet available.

A number of the prominent mill executives are cooperating in this project, and it will continue to be a Gaston county industry with headquarters in Gastonia, although mills located out of the county will probably be included in the final plans.

It is planned not only to create a large combed yarn group, but through the merger to create a concern of such size that a mercerizing and other finishing plants can be eventually brought in, so that all operations in the manufacture of yarn from the raw cotton to the finished product will be controlled by the one company. The company would begin operations in a strong financial position, with sufficient resources to make it one of the leading corporations of the State.

According to information obtained, this will be the first step in the combed yarn industry towards creating a few units of such size that through proper co-operation and research the industry may be placed on a profitable basis, and the periods of overproduction and stagnation eliminated.

The stockholders of the various individual mills included would reap a very material benefit from the merger, it was pointed out. The mills of the county at present are of such small units that the stock has no wide distribution, and the limited market tends to keep the selling price of the stock badly depressed. With an exchange of individual stocks for securities of the greater concern, and with the additional earnings accruing from the many manufacturing and selling economies possible with such a large group of mills, a greater stability should be established both in dividends and quoted values.

One of the leading combed yarn manufacturers of Gaston who, with numerous other leading makers of fine combed yarns of the Piedmont, has been engaged for some time in the effort to bring about this merger, stated that he expected definite information regarding the new corporation to be ready to make public within a very few days.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Proximity, White Oak and Revolution Mills will close for the Christmas holidays Friday, December 19, and resume operations on Monday, December 29.

The plants are being operated on Friday in order to give the employees an opportunity to work two extra days. After the holidays the mills will go back on a four day week schedule.

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

CALVIN COOLIDGE SAYS:

COURTESY McCLURE NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Northampton, Mass., Dec. 6.—When I was a boy in the hills of Vermont twelve miles from the railroad the only merchandise I saw was in the country store. But my horizon was widened by certain publications containing pictures and descriptions of things that appealed to youth. I read and bought. The man who supplied them became rich and died a great philanthropist. HE ADVERTISED.

It is essential in the first instance to make good merchandise. But that is not enough. It is just as essential to create a desire for it. THAT IS ADVERTISING.

The person or association of persons who can produce that combination of excellence and demand is performing a real public service. They enlarge the mental horizon and provide new forms of utility and beauty. The material benefits pass over into spiritual benefits. Culture and charity are the by-products.

A country that is spending two billion dollars annually in the production and application of beauty lotions has resources with which to make large purchases of what it concludes it wants. The only way for the people to become acquainted with what they want is through judicious advertising. GOODS NOT WORTH ADVERTISING ARE NOT WORTH SELLING.

CALVIN COOLIDGE

SOUTHERN
TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of
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JUNIUS M. SMITH ..... *Business Manager*

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Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Enemies Vs. Traitors

One of our friends, in referring to our editorial of last week entitled "They Honor Norman Thomas," said that he thought we were wrong in being so bitter against those who differed with us during the World War, but we think there is a distinction which he overlooked.

We have no enmity towards those who fought on the other side and would not hesitate to doff our hat and pay tribute to the German or Austrian who showed bravery while fighting for his native country.

During the dark days of the World War when the United States was striving to build and equip an army and to furnish munitions and supplies to our allies, a group of men were active in trying to prevent enlistments and the draft and endeavored to cause strikes which would interrupt manufacturing operations and prevent the delivery of munitions and supplies to our soldiers.

Several hundred thousands of our boys made the supreme sacrifice overseas and had the group of disloyalists in this country had their way many of those now living would have joined those who "went west."

While we respect those who fought for Germany and Austria we will never have anything but the utmost contempt for Paul Blanchard, Roger Baldwin, Norman Thomas and the others of that group who were traitors to our country during the great struggle.

Blanchard, Baldwin and a few others served prison sentences after being convicted of disloyal conduct, but some including Norman Thomas escaped punishment.

It is significant to us that the same group of men who were disloyal during the World War are leading the activities of radicals now and it is these men who are the honor guests of our colleges and universities today.

After the World War, Paul Blanchard and Norman Thomas organized the "Intercollegiate League for Socialism," but finding that name too truly protrayed their purpose, changed its name to "League for Industrial Democracy."

Lecturing before the Penquin Club in Washington, D. C., Paul Blanchard said, among other things:

> I am an American only by accident of birth. I do not believe that I have any moral obligation to stand for America.
>
> We must honestly try to abolish the superstition of patriotism.
>
> Our hope is in the next generation of workers. We must educate the young. We must peg into the minds of the young while those minds are still plastic.
>
> One agency in America that is trying to get the students interested in this question is the colleges.

In another address Blanchard said:

> The most encouraging development of recent years is the identification of the ablest students and the ablest young professors with the insurgent group.
>
> College radicalism grows in the Liberal Club, Round Tables, Student Forum or simply a chapter of the League (League for Industrial Democracy).
>
> The local group aims to be a ferment on the campus, a challenge to undergraduates. It brings in the most provocative speakers available.
>
> The last college year has witnessed a further drift towards the left by the college Y. M. C. A.

Paul Blanchard and Norman Thomas boasted that in 1929 they addressed 52,000 students in 136 colleges and universities.

They were brought to those institutions by radical professors, not for the purpose of giving the students both sides of the question but with the hope that seeds of radicalism and socialism would sink into the minds of some students and make them allies in the future development of socialism.

The Nashville Banner very well says:

> There is a wide distinction between the liberty of speech guaranteed under the constitution as an attribute of the freedom of speech of the individual and of republican institutions, and that license of speech which would substitute crime for law and dares to assume the right of appeal to the citizenship of the republic to betray and destroy it.
>
> When they begin to advocate defiance of civil authority, contempts for courts, the substitution of violence for reason, and to sow the seeds of social revolution, industrial anarchy and hatred for the republic, they should be treated as the public enemies they are.

After Paul Blanchard and Norman Thomas have addressed the students and sowed the seeds, the co-worker within the college, supports those ideas when instructing his class.

If a conservative has made an address the

radical professor calls attention to apparent weaknesses in his argument.

The student who is inclined toward socialism never has a chance to consider both sides of the question and the statement that Norman Thomas is brought to an institution in order to give the students both sides is absolutely false.

They are leaders of a group who were traitors to the United States during the World War and have carried on ever since.

They have what they call nuclei in every college and university and the nuclei bring them as speakers with the hope of creating more followers for socialism and communism.

Gifford Expresses Optimism

Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., occupies such a position in the business world that he would not dare to make the statement quoted below unless he had given much study and thought to same.

Mr. Gifford said last week:

"As sure as I am standing here this depression will soon pass and we are about to enter a period of prosperity the like of which no country has ever seen before."

When the stock market was at the top very few listened to the warnings and very few believed that there could be a collapse.

People now have their ears closed to any predictions of prosperity but the pendulum has swung too far down just as it swung too far up, and better days are coming.

Cotton Possibilities of 1931

The Government report of December 8th estimates that 14,243,000 bales of cotton were harvested upon 45,218,000 acres.

The best posted men, including several crop reporting firms, predict that, as the result of the present low prices and the business depression, cotton acreage for 1931 will be from 10 to 15 per cent less than in 1930.

Very conservative men say that there will be a reduction of at least 10 per cent and that the acreage will be less than 40,000,000.

We had a fairly good growing season during 1930 and if we get the same results, that is, the same yield per acre next year with only 40,000,000 acres the crop will be 12,800,000.

If the reduction is more than 10 per cent, as many predict, or if the yield per acre is less than in 1930 by reason of unfavorable weather during the planting or growing season the 1931 crop could easily fall below 12,000,000 bales.

Cotton is now below the cost of production and about every bearish factor has been exposed to view.

There are many bullish influences which may appear and in two months from now the acreage for the 1931 crop will be a current topic.

Then will come the factors of the growing season including the weather and the boll weevil and all of them will not be either neutral or bearish.

Cotton purchased now will, in our opinion, be lower than the price of next spring and summer.

Automobile Production

On account of the large amount of cotton goods consumed in the manufacture of automobiles, the following statistics are interesting.

November automobile production in the United States and Canada totalled 146,185 cars and trucks, as compared with 154,585 in October and 226,997 in November, 1929.

For the eleven months' period, production aggregated 3,361,217, as against 5,496,213 in the corresponding period of last year.

As there appears to be just as many automobiles upon the road as in former years, and they are wearing out day by day, the time is sure to come when more new cars will be needed.

Change In Home Section

In accordance with our usual custom we will not print any Home Section in our issue of Christmas week.

Beginning with our issue of January 1st the Home Section will be printed upon the last several pages of the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN instead of upon newsprint paper and inserted as has been our custom during the past three years.

The Home Section will carry, as usual, the editorials and comments of Aunt Becky Ann (Mrs. Ethel Thomas) and the correspondence from mills but the continued stories will be omitted.

The change will give Mrs. Thomas time to visit more of the mills and beginning January 1st, she will spend four or five days each week visiting mills and writing accounts of such visits.

Her accounts of visitations will appear each week in the Home Section and will be of much interest to our readers.

If we later find that the new form of Home Section which although edited entirely by Mrs. Thomas gives her time to visit mills does not prove satisfactory we will, in all probability, return to the inserted Home Section which we have been carrying for three years.

HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC.
Successors to
Cotton Goods Depts. Fred'k Victor & Achelis
SOUTHERN OFFICE
In Charge of T. Holt Haywood
Reynolds Bldg. Phone 3929 Winston-Salem, N. C.
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COTTON, RAYON AND HOSIERY MILLS
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328 Broadway, New York
Offers
Service to Southern Mills
Domestic and Export Sales Representation

Colored and Novelty Yarns
4's to 20's single and ply in any twist; direct, developed, sulphur or indanthrene dyeings; solid colors, heather mixtures, black and white, also nubs, flakes, ratines
OF THE HIGHEST QUALITY
Manufactured by
Lavonia Manufacturing Co.
Lavonia, Georgia

DARY TRAVELERS
If it's a DARY Ring Traveler, you can depend on it that the high quality is guaranteed—that the weight and circle is always correct, and that all are uniformly tempered which insures even running, spinning or twisting.
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Consultations, Reports, Designs in the Form of Sketches or Complete Plans and Specifications, Including Supervision of Construction for:
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Largest Landscape Organization in the South

MILL NEWS ITEMS

TRYON, N. C.—C. A. Dargen, who operates a small hosiery mill at Tryon, announces he will move his plant and equipment to Clinton, S. C., the first of the year. He has leased a two-story brick building to house the outfit. E. J. Adair, Clinton business man, will be associated with Mr. Gargen in operating the mill.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Directors of Davenport Hosiery Mills, Inc., have declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 per share on the preferred stock, payable January 1, 1931, to stockholders of record December 20, also, the regular quarterly dividend of 50c a share on the common stock, payable January 15, 1931, to stockholders of record January 1.

COLUMBUS, GA. — The Archer Hosiery Mills, which have let contract for an addition to the plant, and which will install equipment to produce full fashioned hosiery, as previously noted, have placed orders with the Textile Machine Works, Reading, Pa., for 24 full-fashioned hosiery machines. The company has also placed contracts with Parks-Cramer Company, Charlotte, for a combined heating and humidifying system. Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., are engineers for the addition and A. K. Adams Company, Atlanta, have the building contract.

HIGH POINT, N. C. — Announcement has been made that the High Point Underwear Company is now manufacturing approximately 1,200 dress shirts each day. This firm, which for fourteen years manufactured a fine grade of underwear, recently remodeled its plant and decided to change the line of products, so in the future only dress shirts will be made. The plant is owned by R. B. Terry and C. D. Smith. Mr. Smith is general manager of the plant and has charge of the operations.

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The Mock-Judson-Voehringer Company, full-fashioned hosiery manufacturer here, will give a few days longer at the usual holidays this time than usually on account of an inventory which the company officials are plannings to take then, according to a statement of John K. Voehringer, president. The plant will remain closed about ten days or two weeks, ceasing operations at the close of business on December 24, he stated, and resuming operations immediately after the first of the year.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Announcement was made here that the seamless equipment of the Griffin (Ga.) Hosiery Mills has been purchased by C. L. Amos and will be installed in the Melrose Hosiery Mills here soon after the first of the year, giving employment to 100 additional persons. The Melrose Hosiery Mills are now running on night and day shifts and furnishing employment to 350 workmen.

Included in the equipment which has been purchased are 96 knitters, 23 loopers, and eight sewing machines. Mr. Amos is in Griffin to assist in the arrangements incidental to shipping the equipment here.

The Georgia factory is discontinuing the manufacturing of seamless hosiery.

All of the machinery that will be brought here is for making fine gauge hose for women. The amount of the purchase price was not made public.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

WINCHESTER, TENN.—The Wellwood-Winchester Silk Mills, Inc., began work on an addition, which will be rushed to completion as quickly as possible so as to have it ready for the installation of additional machinery by February 1.

When this addition has been equipped and put into operation the capacity of the plant will have been increased approximately 60 per cent, it was announced. The local silk mill, which manufactures crepe de chine, is one of the few manufacturing plants which has continued to operate at full capacity since the beginning of the general financial depression. Early in the fall a night shift was put on. Approximately 100 employees are now at work in the mill and more will be added when the new machinery is ready for operation.

LYNCHRURG, VA.—Machinery is to be installed at once to more than double the capacity of C. B. Cones Overall Factory at 15th and Kemper streets and the operating force is to be increased from 150 to 300 workmen. This announcement was made here this week by F. L. Patrick, Indianapolis, president of the concern.

As another important result of the enlargement, Mr. Patrick said, the annual payroll will jump from approximately $175,000 to $400,000. The increase has been contemplated ever since the Cones factory opened about six months ago, but officials said they were "marking time" during the nationwide depression. Orders increased so rapidly during the last few weeks, however, that the output of the factory was taxed and made an immediate change imperative, Mr. Patrick stated.

The factory here is a branch of the main Cones plant at Indianapolis, employs 700 workers, and was once owned by the Barrow Corporation. It is large enough to allow a steady increase in output for a number of years without the necessity of erecting an addition to the building, Mr. Patrick said. The concern makes work garments, specializing on overalls and coats, and employs a majority of women.

"Southbound Fashions"

"Southbound Fashions" in cotton for the new Palm Beach season are featured by the Cotton-Textile Institute in the current issue of its style bulletin "Flashes of Fashion."

Cotton sportswear, shoes, including espadrilles, sandals, tailored and afternoon types, acessories, umbrellas, hosiery and gloves, and a group of new models of afternoon dresses and dance frocks are among the fashion items receiving special emphasis.

"Cotton will carry the sports honors," the bulletin states in calling attention to the new fashion trends for the Palm Beach season. "Cutters are sure of it—they're making their smartest models in cotton. Buyers are sure of it—they're ordering cotton outfits with confidence. Fashion writers are sure of it—they're already praising cotton to the skies. The fashion leaders are sure of it—and they're packing cotton costumes in their luggage. Novelty weaves are getting big breaks but the 'classics' too are in high favor. It's a cotton years."

"Paris has sponsored cotton acessories for several seasons—now America is accepting this vogue with whole hearted enthusiasm.

1894 1930

As it is necessary to oil the bearings of machines, just so the fibres of fine leather must be packed in a permanent lubricant.

Charlotte Leather Belting is all hand-stuffed and loft-dried, the age old method of producing a leather whose fibres are properly lubricated by natural absorption.

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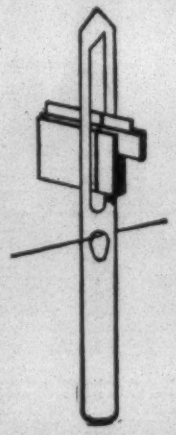
302 E. Sixth Street **Charlotte, N. C.**

Branch Office and Warehouse
162-166 North Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill.

Makers of a Complete Line of Leather Belting

WHAT could be *Simpler?*

A thread breaks—the Drop Wire falls to the electrified bar—a contact is made and the loom stops immediately. Such is the efficient and economic performance of the



K-A Electrical
WARP STOP

Very few parts—none in continuous motion—nothing to get out of adjustment—no parts to wear out. Result, saving on repairs, low cost upkeep and maximum efficiency of performance.

Used successfully on all makes of looms weaving all kinds of fabrics

Write for information—No obligations. Write now. Today.

RHODE ISLAND WARP STOP EQUIPMENT CO.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.
HASS-HOWELL BLDG. ATLANTA, GA.

The Cotton Outlook

(*Continued from Page* 11)

out of line with the futures." Apparently, buying of whatsoever nature is without effect.

Again, transactions in the futures market have been entered upon "there is no good place to stop." This legend appears on many a tombstone in the financial graveyard.

We see that buying does not advance prices, and in conclusion 5 we learn that stabilization activities which mean "principally buying, not selling" leave the corporation in a rather tight place as "sales by a stabilization corporation tend promptly to turn the market downward."

We therefore learn that the buying does not advance the market, and that attempts to liquidate put it down.

It would be a descent to superrogation to indulge in further attack on the Farm Board theory or program. The fair thing to say is that the Board has admitted that it has been loaded with an impossible task, one that was condemned to failure at the outset and that it is doing the best it can, confronted as it has been by unforeseen contingencies.

The cost of this tragic experiment cannot be measured entirely in terms of the colossal bill to be footed by the taxpayers of the United States. The paralyzing uncertainty engendered, the crushing of initiative, the annihilation of commercial confidence and the demolition of our distributing machinery represent the loss of far more precious assets. By the side of these calamitous consequences, it would seem trival to give either credence or circulation to rumors or charge of disrupting practices by the American Cotton Co-Operative Association. Even if they were true and doubtless many are exaggerated, they pale into insignificance alongside the fundamental weakness of this weird experiment.

We believe that there is a place in our national economy for an organization that might be called the Federal Farm Board. A body of experts equipped by knowledge and motivated by a desire to aid agriculture could do much toward solving farm problems. It could inform the farmer regarding supply and demand conditions in various commodities, help to educate him toward more efficient methods of production, persuading him to concentrate his energies on land best adapted to given crops, and aiding in the broad program of soil improvement and reforestation.

Marketing—price control or price stabilization, call it what you will—is something beyond the power of any body of men or any nation no matter how well fortified its treasury may be.

Receiver Would Sell Raeford Cotton Mills

Raeford, N. C.—According to an announcement made by Warren S. Johnson of Wilmington, N. C., receiver for the Raeford Cotton Mills, bids for these mills will be received December 20, 1930. These bids are to be sealed. This property consists of several tracts of land owned by the Raeford Cotton Mills in Hoke County, at or near Raeford, including the land, the mill plant with cotton mill, machinery, fixtures, furniture and equipment of every kind and description belonging to the mills, and all of the privileges, easements and appurtenances belonging to any and all of the said lands and premises, and all of the operatives' houses, and other structures located thereon.

ALL STEEL ECONOMY FIRE PROOF BALING PRESSES
ALL SIZES FOR ALL PURPOSES
LARGEST LINE BUILT IN U.S.A.
ECONOMY BALER CO., DEPT. ☐ ANN ARBOR, MICH., U. S. A.

SPINNA CALF
For better Spinning COVER TOP ROLLS WITH
A.C. LAWRENCE LEATHER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

INSPECTING
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Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
WORCESTER, MASS.
Textile Machinery
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery
SOUTHERN OFFICE
1000 Woodside Bldg. Greenville, S. C.

DOUBLING
MEASURING
WINDING
STAMPING
TRADEMARKING
CALENDER
ROLLING

The Utmost Charm of Fabric Finish Cannot Survive Offensive Fabric Odors!

. . . and though the finest examples of finished cotton, wool, silk and rayon yarns and fabrics, are produced by operations in which Oils are contributing factors . . . odors that offend and discourage trade, are frequently traceable directly to the *nature* of these same Oils.

The buying public will not tolerate evil-smelling fabric, and it is obviously wise to use extreme care in selecting processing Oils.

• • •

BRETON MINEROL "F"

. . . a superior Finishing agent . . . assures the perfect lubricating qualities of petroleum oils...and, chemically inactive, produces *notable* and *permanent* results.

THROUGH ITS USE, FINISHERS SECURE

Deep Whites of lasting clarity

Even, brilliant colors

Non-yellowing fabric in storage

A supple, but not raggy finish and

Entire freedom from undesirable odors.

• • •

BRETON MINEROL "S" is a scouring oil, of exceptional merit for its purpose, due to its petroleum oil content.

BRETON MINEROL »F« FOR FINISHING

BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY

17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK

Rayon Wall Covering

Wall paper houses are showing for the first time an addition to the long line of cloth wall coverings produced for years by the H. B. Wiggin's Sons Company of Bloomfield, N. J. Wherever seen so far, this new product, a woven rayon wall covering, has created much more than usual interest not only among the trade but particularly among decorators.

The addition to this company's Fabrikona line is a fabric of unusual novelty and merit. It consists of a cotton filling and a rayon warp, a combination that, in the several designs and color schemes already developed, produces a covering with the soft gleam of true tapestries.

Another advantage claimed for this rayon covering is that of sanitation. Once applied to the walls in the same manner as wall paper, without special processes or equipment, it can be cleaned without damage to color or fabric with a dampened cloth or sponge. In this respect, it provides all the advantage of paint with the added merit of freedom from cracking or peeling.

In common with the Wiggin's company's other wall coverings, the new rayon fabric constitutes a strengthening medium for walls, taking the place of the canvas that is used so frequently over plaster before paint is applied. Modern walls, it is claimed, are subjected to vibrations from street and road traffic and, in cities, from subways and construction activities in a measure many times greater than the plaster of a genreation and more ago. Hair-line cracks in walls because of such vibrations are one of the banes of house owners and of decorators.

As much as any other influence, such almost unavoidable mishaps in painted walls are playing their part in the growing trend toward cloth wall coverings. In themselves, however, the new rayon fabric has much to commend it solely on the score of beauty, color and attractive design.

The initial production of the new line includes a choice of eleven different color combinations utilized in six smart designs. The latter range from a design of new-Japanese-print delicacy, employing mountains, cranes and wisteria on through other scenics to a highly individual, modernistic floral pattern. Colors, all sun-fast and impervious to moisture, include unusually well-blended tones of rose, biscuit, beige, olive, sand, cinnamon azure and others. All colors are pyroxylin, extremely fast to sunlight and washing. It is backed with a sizing for ease of application.

OBITUARY

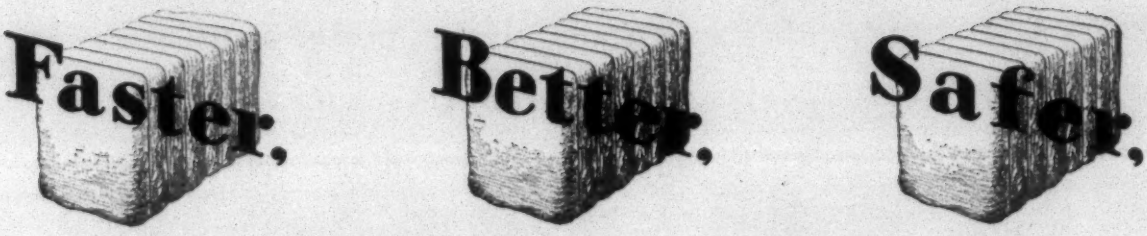
M. W. DRIVER

M. W. Driver, well known in many Southern mill communities as a superintendent and overseer, died last week in Helena, Ark. He was 68 years of age. He had been superintendent of the mill of the Delta Land Company, of West Helena for some time.

Mr. Driver had served with a number of well known Southern mills at various times, having been connected with the Avondale Mills for a number of years. He was a native of North Carolina.

Funeral services were conducted at Humboldt, Tenn., where Mr. Driver was formerly with the Avondale plant at that place.

Cloth Can Be Baled ~



Because workmen **do not** have to be cautious and slow with **Stanley "Eversafe" Ties and Strapping.** Their **Round Safety Ends, Round Safety Edges and Rust Resisting Sterilized Japan Finish** cannot cut, scratch or cause infections.

With Stanley "Eversafe" Bale Ties

The Stanley Works, Box Strapping Division, New Britain, Conn.

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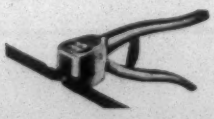


The Stanley "Eversafe" Round End Cutter
(Patented)

This ingenious device cuts two Round Safety Ends at one clip. A wonderful improvement over ordinary strapping shears.

The Stanley Works, Box Strapping Division
New Britain, Conn.

Gentlemen: I would like to know more about your new "Eversafe" Strapping System. Send your booklet giving full description.

Replace obsolete frames with

F & J Large Package Spinning Frames

TWICE as much yarn, and more, is held by the bobbin on the new Fales & Jenks Large Package Spinning Frame. Why not figure out a plan to gradually replace your obsolete frames with our new model? You will get considerably more production per spindle because new frames are sure to do more work than old ones. In addition to this, you realize various

Large Package Advantages

First, you receive better quality and production in the weave room because of fewer knots.

Second, you save money because far less doffing labor is needed.

Third, you get increased production because half the stoppage of frames for doffing is eliminated.

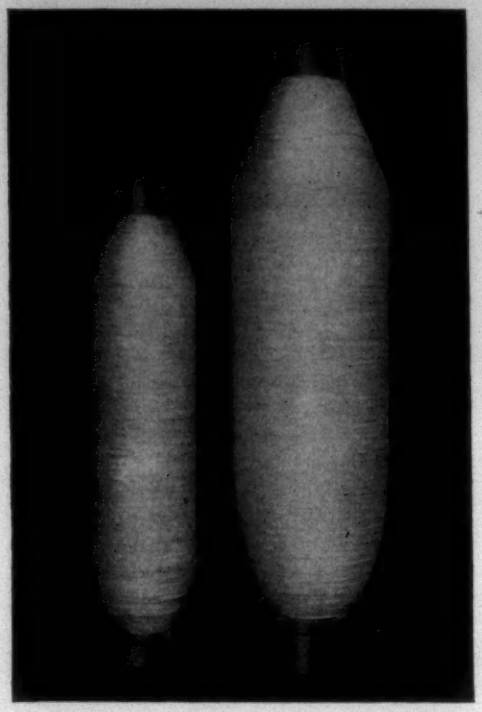
Large Package results are accomplished with the same spindle and front roll speeds you regularly use.

F & J Leadership Features

Makers of America's first ring spinning frame, Fales & Jenks leadership has been maintained through inventive ingenuity and careful workmanship. Our frames are of heavy construction to assure vibrationless running. A NEW and exclusive feature is the Endless Tape Drive described at the right. The direction of twist can be easily changed by reversing motor switch and twist gear.

F & J Large Package Frames bring you various moderate gains which, put all together, make a marked saving for your mill.

Let our engineers assist you in planning your Gradual Spinning Replacement Program!



Photograph of ordinary full bobbin at left compared with F & J Large Package bobbin, right.

Equipped with the new F & J exclusive Patented Endless Tape Drive

This feature gives F & J the most positive drive of any frame. By a patented arrangement the endless tapes are slipped on in a few seconds, far more quickly than if splicing were required. Having no splices, the tapes wear longer and give a more steady and positive drive.

Export Office: Pawtucket, R. I. Southern Offices: Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

WOONSOCKET MACHINE & PRESS CO., INC.
Opening, Picker, Carder, Drawing and Roving Machinery
WOONSOCKET, R. I.

FALES & JENKS MACHINE COMPANY
Spinning and Twisting Machinery
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

EASTON & BURNHAM MACHINE COMPANY
Spooling, Warping and Winding Machinery
PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Cotton Preparatory Machinery from Bale to Loom

Court Confirms Mill Sales

Bowling Green, S. C.—The Bowling Green Spinning Mills of this place, which were recently purchased at a receiver's sale by M. L. Smith, manager of the Hampton Spinning Co. of Clover, S. C., and associates for $50,000, have had the sale confirmed by the courts and it is thought that as soon as the machinery can be overhauled and put into excellent condition, the plant will resume operations, which will be some time this month. D. B. Parrish of Clover will be the new superintendent. This plant formerly operated 5,040 spindles and manufactured 24s to 30s knitting yarns. It was not announced what the plant would manufacture in the future.

Adds New Dyeing Equipment

Chattanooga, Tenn. — A large amount of additional winding machinery has been installed in the Ray-Ser Dyeing Co. here, which has increased the capacity of the plant approximately 75 per cent. This plant is producing dyed and twisted rayons as well as combination yarns. For the past two months the plant has been operating on a day and night schedule.

RODNEY HUNT

Textile Wet Finishing Machinery
Water Power Equipment
Rolls—Wood, Metal, Rubber

RODNEY HUNT MACHINE COMPANY
33 MILL STREET ORANGE, MASS.

Notice of Private Sale of Cotton Mill

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Hoke County, rendered at the November term, 1930,, in the case of Peoples Savings Bank & Trust Company, et als, vs. Raeford Cotton Mills, I will receive sealed bids up to and including the 20th day of December, 1930, for all of the plant and property of the said Raeford Cotton Mills, freed and discharged of all encumbrances; said property consisting of the several tracts of land owned by the said Raeford Cotton Mills in Hoke County, at or near Raeford, N. C., including the land, the mill plant with cotton mill, machinery, fixtures, furniture, and equipment of every kind and description belonging to the same, and all of the privileges, easements, and appurtenances belonging to any and all of the said lands and premises, and all of the operatives' houses, and other structures and fixtures located thereon.

Terms of sale cash, subject to approval by the Court and the conveyance of good title free from encumbrances.

The purchaser will be required to deposit One Thousand ($1,000.00) Dollars, to be forfeited for failure to comply with conditions of bid.

This 20th day of November, A. D. 1930.

WARREN S. JOHNSON
Receiver Raeford Cotton Mills
Wilmington, N. C.

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Sirrine, J. E. & Co. —
S. K. F. Industries —
Sonoco Products 16
Southern Ry. 32
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. —
Stafford Co. —
Standard Oil Co. 35
Stanley Works 24
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. —
Stein, Hall & Co. —
Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc. 30
Stodghill & Co. —

—T—
Taylor Instrument Cos. —
Terrell Machine Co. —
Texas Co., The —
Textile Banknig Co. —
Textile Finishing Machinery Co. —
Textile Mill Supply Co. —
Tubize Chatillon Corp. 2

—U—
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. —
U. S. Ring Traveler Co. 33
Universal Winding Co. 33

—V—
Veeder-Root, Inc. —
Vermont Spool & Bobbin Co. —
Victor Ring Traveler Co. —
Viscose Co. —
Vogel, Joseph A. Co. —

—W—
Washburn Printing Co. 32
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Washington, D. C.

Less Cotton Consumed in November

Washington, D. C.—Cotton consumed during November was reported by the Census Bureau to have been 414,887 bales of lint and 54,777 of linters, compared with 444,494 of lint and 66,176 of linters in October this year and 541,153 of lint and 63,214 of linters in November last year.

Cotton on hand November 30 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,566,854 bales of lint and 222,104 of linters, compared with 1,352,885 and 210,648 on October 31 this year and 1,655,071 and 168,-542 on November 30 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 8,397,800 bales of lint and 79,172 of linters, compared with 7,542,596 and 71,899 on October 31 this year and 5,812,658 and 68,657 on November 30 last year.

Cotton For The Army

Recently adopted plans for the War Department indicate that the United States army will soon be clothed in cotton. Thus the fields and mills of the South have a new opportunity to prosper, despite business depression and the rage for wearing silk and rayon goods.

For some time our army authorities have been seeking to develop an olive drab dye which would be permanent in use for cloth for the uniforms of enlisted men. But leading chemists engaged in working this out have found it impracticable to secure a dye which would give a fixed and standard color to the cloth. However, during the course of the experiments it was discovered that a two-ply cotton can be used in the manufacture of a khaki colored cloth which suits all the requirements. This cloth retains the dye permanently, holds its shape without being starched, and only shrinks to a very moderate degree. Further the cloth is mercerized which adds much to its appearance. Again the cost is less than that of the olive drab cloth now in use.

The tests made have proved so satisfactory that the secretary of war has expressed approval of the new cloth. Thus the quartermaster general has been instructed to secure a sufficient supply to manufacture 165,000 uniforms. Hence the great staple of Dixieland will be of new service to the nation, which will in turn further the prosperity of cotton growers and manufacturers.

Evidently new uses for cotton may still be found. Further experimentation will doubtless develop these. In South Carolina and Texas cotton cloth has been shown to be serviceable in road construction. Again it is being used in the Tom Thumb golf courses. And a new market may be developed for it in supplying summer fabrics for men and women.

A century or more ago the British had a saying that the two dirtiest things in the world were a clean soldier and a clean ship. Pipe clay was used to give finish and stiffness to a trooper's uniform. And the rigging of a sailing vessel in the days of Nelson was tarred elaborately. But a modern battleship or destroyer is a marvel of neatness and scientific construction. Similarly a twentieth century soldier must be clean from top to toe. And his rifle, bayonet, and other equipment must also be kept in perfect condition. Otherwise a hard-boiled first sergeant or company officer is liable to put him under arrest. Many an American doughboy learned this to his cost in 1918. But the soldier of 1930 will doubtless be a model of neatness and efficiency. Clad in his cotton uniform he will be presentable on all occasions. And Southern cotton growers and manufacturers will benefit thereby.—*Asheville Citizen.*

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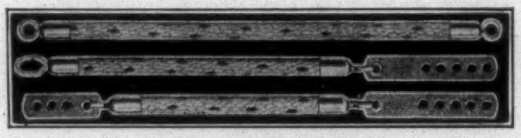

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE SPECIALTY CO., Greenville, S. C.

World Exports Off 8 Per Cent In 1930

(Continued from Page 5)

The present decrease in exports, among the countries producing large surpluses of raw materials, has followed a period of unusual expansion of production in many of these countries, which has culminated this year in a severe reduction of the prices of many basic products. Taking the period from 1925 to 1929 as a standard, the normal growth of population of about 5 per cent, and of general consumption of about 15 per cent for such a period has been substantially exceeded in a number of outstanding cases. The world output of crude petroleum thus increased in this interval by 35 per cent, that of copper about 25 per cent, of silk about 21 per cent, in addition to an increase of 130 per cent in the production of artificial silk, and that of wood pulp about 20 per cent. The acreage under coffee has been increased by 50 per cent in this period and the crop increased by 65 per cent in a single year. Since 1922 the world's sugar crop has increased by 45 per cent, and since 1923 the world's rubber crop has increased by 40 per cent. The world wheat crop increased from the middle of 1925 to the middle of 1929 by about 27 per cent.

Surpluses in these products have appeared not merely because of their increasing production, but because of other factors of increasing influence. The wide use of reclaimed rubber, for instance, and of iron and steel scrap, is one phase of economy in manufacturing that has resulted from extensive experimentation. The greater employment of rustless steel, the increasing durability of road construction and the longer life of tires are factors of another phase of modern industry tending to keep products in longer use. The discovery of synthetic substitutes has caused modifications in industries as widely divergent as the nitrate, leather, and silk industries. There has been growing competition, tending in many cases to increase more selective buying habits in the general public.

The mere increase of production could not have brought about the price recessions of the present year, had not some or all of these additional factors operated. The present condition in world trade is the effect of these combined influences. It is reflected in an inevitable temporary slackening in consumption, until the vast resources in buying power, steadily tapped since the war, again resume their normal function in stimulation of trade activity and continued national prosperity.

World prices are lower, meanwhile, than at any time since the war; even lower than in 1921. They have decreased since this time last year by fully 15 per cent, approximating, as an index of present world export values, a figure of less than $1.20 as related to current dollar values in 1913. The recession since 1925 has been from a corresponding world export index price of $1.56, on the 1913 dollar, or a drop of almost 25 per cent in the past five years.

The most constructive factor of the present year is, however, that manufacturing industry, particularly in Europe and the United States, though reflecting the general reductions of prices, has not substantially reduced the volume of its products entering international trade. The single exception is the automotive industry whose exports, almost 90 per cent of which come from the United States, though reflecting the general reductions of prices, has not substantially reduced the volume of its products entering international trade. The single excep- Australian foreign trade has likewise fallen off fairly heavily, following a slight recession last year, and the loss will about cut in half the 25 per cent gain which the

tion is the automotive industry whose exports, almost 90 per cent of which come from the United States, have dropped off during the present year almost by half from its 1929 record. The average diminution of other manufactured exports from the United States by only 8 per cent, coupled with the ability of Europe to maintain her own predominantly manufactured exports at practically last year's volume, show that the greater part of the year's losses in foreign trade has been absorbed by the more speculative international commerce in raw materials. This relatively steady market for the products of manufacturing removes much of the danger from the present situation and presages an improvement for the near future.

A. S. A. Approves Induetrial Lighting Code

A revised American Standard, "Code for Lighting Factories, Mills, and Other Work Places" has been approved by the American Standards Association following its approval by the Illuminating Engineering Society, which took a leading part in the development of the codes. The code, which applies to practically all industries, is intended as a guide for factory owners and operators in their efforts to improve lighting conditions in their factories, and also as a source of authoritative information for bodies preparing safety regulations. It contains sections on measurement of illumination, recommended levels of illumination, avoidance of glare, specifications of adequate wiring, locating switches, and a suggested minimum regulation to be established by state authorities.

Good lighting plays an outstanding role in industrial economy, the introduction to the code states, some of its results being reduction of accidents, greater accuracy in workmanship which results in improved quality of goods, increased production, greater contentment of workers, greater cleanliness and order.

"According to R. E. Simpson of the Travelers Insurance Company, there is warrant for assuming that defective vision and deficient or unsatisfactory lighting installations are contributing factors in 18 per cent of industrial accidents," continues the introduction. "Simple computation will show that from these causes industry is being deprived of the equivalent of the services of 35,000 men throughout each entire year due to the lost-time non-fatal accidents, and that the accepted actuarial methods of evaluating fatal accidents will bring the total loss to 125,000 men annually. . . .

"Compensation insurance premiums for a plant are based on the amount of the pay roll, and the rate is determined by the accident experience of the particular plan under consideration. With a rate of 1½ per cent the annual premium in the case of 1,000 employees at an average wage of $40 per week would be $31,200.

"An insurance carrier might on an average pay the claims resulting from four accidents per month in this plant, and still have a slight margin of profit. An experience of five accidents per month, one-fifth of them due to improper lighting (a not unlikely event), would probably leave the insurance carrier no option but to increase the rate by 25 per cent. The premium would then be $39,000—an increase of $7,800. If poor lighting costs only $3 per employee or $3,000 per year total, the owner's annual expense for poor illumination actually amounts to $10,800—of which $7,800 is required by the insurance company to meet additional accident claims. An expenditure of $6 to $8 per year per employee for more adequate illumination might save a large portion, if not all, of the latter amount.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

_____, 19____

Name of Mill_____

Town_____

_____Spinning Spindles _____Looms

_____Superintendent

_____Carder

_____Spinner

_____Weaver

_____Cloth Room

_____Dyer

_____Master Mechanic

Recent changes_____

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DOMESTIC EXPORT
MERCHANDISING
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COTTON GOODS

New York.—There was little interest in the cotton goods markets last week. Trading was generally light in all divisions of the market. The movement on goods on old orders continued steady and offset a tendency of stocks to increase under lighter buying. A fair volume of well known lines of bleached goods were sold for future delivery at prices around ¾ of a cent a pound under those three months ago.

The weaker cotton market added to the seasonally dull market and most buyers were content to fill in their supplies without giving much thought to future needs.

In gray goods lines, both print cloths and sheetings were slow. Most buyers reported that the volume of business was below that of any recent week. It is hardly expected that general buying will be resumed any time soon, as the market is normally very slow at this season. Prices on cloths were lower under influence of slack buying and weaker cotton prices. Most print cloth sellers reported hardly more than a few small sales for spot and nearby delivery. The same conditions prevailed in sheetings. The demanded for carded broadcloths, drills and twills was light.

Business in staple combed cotton goods was light. It was reported that some sales of 40-inch 60x56 hard twist voiles had been sold at 7 cents to 7⅜ cents, although these did not include the most desirable mill makes. For some grades of hard twist 60x56s mills have turned down bids for fair quantities at 7½ cents, holding for ⅛ cent to ¼ cent more, although some of the best grades are available at 7¾ cents. Some sales of 60x52 hard twist were reported in the vicinity of 7 cents, trading slightly under this price having passed on some mill grades. Combed lawns were quiet and unchanged. A little trading in dimity cords and checks was reported going on, but in no marked volume. All cotton shantungs were mentioned in inquiries, and some cloths of novelty yarns were of further interest.

Prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4¼
Gray goods, 38½1in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	6⅞
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8¾
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7½
Tickings, 8-ounce	17
Denims	12½
Standard prints	8
Dress ginghams	12½-15

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was no sign of improvement in the yarn market last week. Seasonal dullness was aggravated by the further decline in raw cotton prices. While the volume of inquiry was fairly large, most of it was apparently for the purpose of keeping in touch with prices. With the approach of the holiday and inventory periods, the trade is not inclined to expect much change in the next several weeks. The absence of any sustained demand and the weaker cotton market resulted in somewhat lower prices on most yarn counts.

The price situation showed considerable irregularity. Some spinners apparently took the view that they must take on new business at concessions, while others maintained a firmer attitude toward prices. However, the amount of yarn sold was small and in many cases prices were regarded as purely nominal.

Buyers appear to have lost interest in the market as evidenced by the dullness prevailing in most selling quarters. And in instances where sales have been recorded, buyers it is claimed are exercising caution, operating particularly close to actual requirements.

Some accumulation of yarn has developed according to advices from the South and this is emphasized by the ability of spinners to make prompt delivery on medium to reasonably good sized lots. This, it is said, is a factor in the present price weakness and until these surplus stocks have been depleted, it is likely that the market will lack strength.

There was much interest in the proposed merger of combed yarn plants to be undertaken by the spinners in Gaston County, N. C., but as yet there has not been enough definite information about the proposal to lend much authority to the reports. At the same time, the

Southern Single Chain Warps	
10s	19½
12s	20
16s	21
20s	22
26s	25
30s	27
Southern Two-Ply Chain	
8s	19
10s	19½
12s	20
16s	21½
20s	22½
24s	25
30s	27½
36s	33
40s	35
40s ex.	39
Southern Single Skeins	
8s	19
10s	19½
12s	20
14s	20½
16s	21
20s	22
24s	24
26s	25
28s	26
30s	27
Southern Two-Ply Skeins	
8s	19
10s	19½
12s	20
14s	21
16s	21½
20s	22½
24s	25
26s	26
30s	27
40s	35
40s ex.	38
50s	45
60s	52
Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
8s	21½
10s	22
12s	23
16s	24
20s	25
Carpet Yarns	
Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	18
White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	19½
Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
8s, 1-ply	16½
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	17
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	17½
12s, 2-ply	18
16s, 2-ply	19½
20s, 2-ply	20½
26s, 2-ply	24
30s, 2-ply	25½
Southern Frame Cones	
8s	20
20s	20½
12s	21
14s	21½
14s	21½
16s	22
18s	22½
20s	22½
22s	23
24s	24
26s	25
28s	26
30s	27
40s	35

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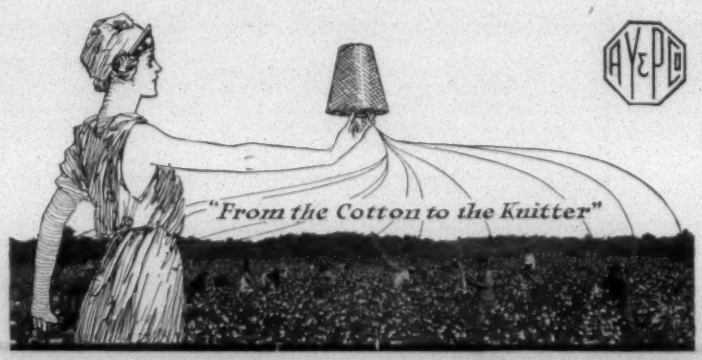

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Workers' Attendance At N. C. Classes High

Raleigh, N. C.—North Carolina textile workers are taking advantage of the instruction given them through the Division of Vocational Education, co-operating with the local school boards and industry. One hundred and forty-one men enrolled in 10 classes employed in the White Oak Mills, at Greensboro, made an average attendance during the fall term of 82.6 per cent.

Usually 65 per cent attendance is considered fair with textile groups, and State Director T. E. Browne attributed this splendid record to the management and close supervision of Principal E. R. Betts, of Raleigh, a State College textile graduate.

The Proximity plant, under the same management, reported three classes with an enrollment of 59 men, who made an average attendance of over 85 per cent. Lexie Davis, assistant superintendent, supervises this group. He has been conducting vocational classes for this plant from the beginning of their program in 1920.

Clemson College Adds Hose Dyeing Machinery

Clemson College, S. C.—Because of rapid growth of the hosiery industry in the South there is now a considerable demand for you men trained in the dyeing and finishing of hosiery and other knit goods. In endeavoring to fill this demand in connection with the policy of constantly enlarging and adding the best and newest of each type of equipment at the textile department, Clemson College has recently installed a Strickland paddle type of hosiery dyeing machine. Many new knitting machines from various concerns and a Stetten electric hosiery boarding machine have also been added recently.

New Violet Dye

The Newport Chemical Works has introduced Light Fast Violet S. R. Conc. for dyeing cotton or rayon yarns and pieces for draperies, novelty materials, etc. It is said to be one of the fastest to light direct violets now obtainable, of good solubility and level dyeing properties. It leaves Celanese effect threads pure white in materials containing this fiber. Silk effects are dyed.

Jas. E. Carrigan Commits Suicide

Burlington, N. C.—James E. Carrigan, about 72, prominent citizen two score years and known throughout the State, committeed suicide at his home on Glenwood avenue on December 10th by firing a bullet into his temple as he lay in bed. Ill health was believed to have been the cause. In many sections of the State he was best known in the textile field, being for many years and at the time of his death connected with the mill supply department of the Odell Hardware Company, Greensboro.

Night Work In Textile Mills

Some resistance to the movement has appeared in certain mill communities in the Southeast where one or more influential mill executives still favor using women and minors in night shifts. But the great majority of Southern textile executives are strongly supporting the elimination program of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

The resisters are seeking to arouse prejudice against the program on the pretext that it is a movement by mill owners in the New England region to cripple Southern mills and save their own mills from decimating Southern competition. That argument is supremely absurd. Efforts were made here in Atlanta 25 years ago to have the Georgia General Assembly prohibit the employment of women and minor children in cotton mill at night labor. It was Northern mill investors in and managers of Southern mills who strenuously opposed and defeated such legislation. And it has been such eminent textile executives as W. D. Anderson, of Georgia, and Donald Comer, of Alabama, together with 30 more leading cotton manufacturers of the South, who have started and are pressing for this economic and humanitarian reform.

The case for the reform is too plain to be misjudged by any but an unwise mill executive. The industry in a normal state of production and market demands does not need the work of women and minor children on night shifts even when such shifts are available and profitable. Such labor should not be employed until available male labor is fully in use and a strong emergency of market necessity calls for quick production. Even then the profit of such labor use is doubtful—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Indictments Follow Bankruptcy

Clover, S. C.—S. A. Sifford of Clover and C. N. Alexander, formerly of Clover, but now of Laurinburg, N. C., were indicted by the Federal grand jury in the district court at Anderson last Wednesday, in connection with the failure of the First National Bank of Gaffney, several months ago, the bill of indictment charging violation of the Federal banking laws. The Gaffney Ledger of last Saturday had the following to say in regard to the case:

"Mr. Sifford was president of the Bowling Green Mills at Clover and the Blacksburg Spinning Mills at Blacksburg. Mr. Alexander was treasurer and manager of these two mills and also of the Globe Manufacturing Company of Gaffney. All three companies were put into bankruptcy after the First National Bank here closed in February with a shortage of approximately $132,000 reported by the directors as having been incurred as a result of manipulation of checks and drafts in the interest of these mills.

"Agents of the department of justice spent some time here after the bank closed investigating its affairs."

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WANT position as superintendent. 20 years experience on all classes of white, colored and fancy goods, cotton and rayon. Best references. No. 5792.

WANT position as overseer weaving. 10 years experience on cotton, rayon and silk. I .C. S. diploma. Age 35. Married. On present job two years. No. 5793.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. Age 30. Ten years experience on Stafford, Draper and C. & K. looms. References. No. 5794.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced, capable and the very best of references. No. 5795.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning—or either one. 18 years on present job. Experienced on white and colors. Good references. No. 5796.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced and capable and dependable. No. 5797.

WANT position as superintnedent, or overseer carding in a large mill. No. 5798.

WANT position as overseer, second hand —or would accept position as loom fixer till something better turns up. Experienced overseer and guarantee satisfaction. References from former employers. No. 5799.

WANT position as carder or spinner—or both. 15 years on carded and combed yarns. Three years as superintendent yarn mill. References. No. 5800.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 28. Ten years experience in carding, card grinding, speeder fixing, etc. Single. Good references. No. 5801.

WANT position as overseer cloth room or supply clerk. 15 years experience as cloth room overseer, and 5 years as supply clerk. Age 43. All past and present employers as reference. No. 5802.

WANT position as bookkeeper, paymaster or cost accountant. 10 years experience in cotton mill office. Age 30. Married, and best references. No. 5803.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced mill man. Good draftsman. Present employers as reference. No. 5804.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding and spinning. Carding preferred. Experienced and best references. No. 5805.

WANT position as superintendent. Textile graduate. Over six years experience as superintendent and designer. References the best. No. 5806.

WANT position as superintendent, carded and combed yarns. Experienced, reliable, and best references. No. 5807.

WANT position as superintendent of a small mill, or as overseer carding or master mechanic in large mill. Age 36, married, reliable and experienced on plain and dobby work. No. 5808.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning, spooling and winding. Experienced, qualified and able. A hard worker and will go anywhere. Investigation welcome and appreciated. No. 5809.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. Experienced on plain, jacquard, dobby and fancies of all kinds. Textile graduate with nine years experience as overseer and superintendent. Age 39, strictly sober. Married and best of references. No. 5810.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 30. Nine years experience on plain, and fancies, cotton and rayon. Married. Now employed. Best of references. No. 5811.

WANT position as carder or spinner—or both. Ten years experience and best of references. No. 5812.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Experienced in white and colored, coarse and fine work. Age 45. References. No. 5813.

WANT position as overseerseer weaving. Jacquards preferred. Experienced on rayon and cotton bedspreads, damask and draperies, plain and box looms. Understand tying up harness and reading designs. I.C.S. graduate complete cotton manufacturing. No. 5814.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced, well qualified and best of references. No. 5815.

WANT postion as overseer spinning and twisting. Experienced, reliable and best references. No. 5816.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Twelve years experience on plain, fancies and silk. References. No. 5817.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced on fine yarns and cotton goods. Best of references. No. 5818.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer large card room. Best of records and references. No. 5819.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Age 26, I.C.S. graduate, on present job five years. Best of references as to character and ability. No. 5820.

WANT position as overseer jacquard weaving. References. No. 5821.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Several years experience on silks, rayons, white and colored, plain and fancy cotton goods. Go anywhere at any time. No. 5822.

WANT position as card grinder and picker frame fixer. Expert at card clothing and frame fixing. Age 40. 14 years experience. Have family and will go anywhere to get over four days work per week. No. 5823.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in a large mill. Experienced on white and colored, coarse and fine numbers. No. 5824.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed and getting production. Satisfactory references. No. 5825.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on all weaves on C. & K. box dobbies except leno, and on Drapers with and without dobbies and lacy spring tops. Age 48. Grammar school education. Baptist. Present and past employers as references. No. 5826.

WANT position as superintendent small mill, or as overseer carding, spinning and twisting of a small mill. Experienced from picker room to office. Best of references. No. 5827.

Greenville Texile School

Greenville, S. C.—The vocational classes conducted as a part of the Parker People's College by the textile manufacturing plants of this district will bring the first term to a close with a dinner, which will be held in the Parker High School banquet hall December 20. There were more than 500 of the 700 students enrolled in the classes. Classes were under the direction of Louis Greet, Parker director of vocational education. The second term for this school which will include twenty nights, will begin after the Christmas holidays.

Eastern Overseers Discuss Spinning Frame Construction

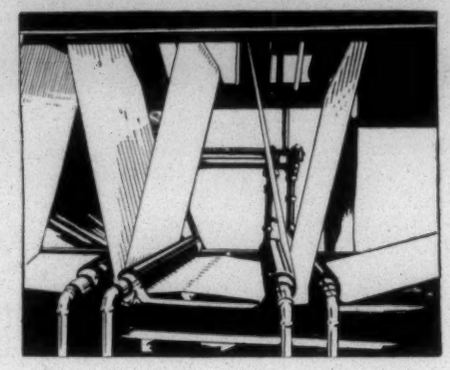
Boston, Mass. — New developments in spinning frame construction and their effect on quality, production and cost were among the topics discussed at the overseers of spinning meeting of the textile forum held here under the auspices of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

President Ward Thoron welcomed the gathering of overseers from various mills throughout New England. In the course of his brief address he referred to the importance of spinning in the manufacturing processes and mentioned the report on the cotton industry filed with the State Legislature by the Massachusetts Industrial Commission.

Cotton Congress In Paris

Manchester, England.—The provisional program of the fifteenth International Cotton Congress to be held in Paris next June has now been issued. It is anticipated that there will be about 1,000 delegates. The inaugural reception will take place at the Paris Chamber of Commerce on June 23 and further meetings will be held in the Hall of the Society of Engineers.

Among the persons to address the delegates will be the president of the Chamber of Commerce in Paris, M. Laederich, the president of the French Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, Count Jean de Hempinne; the president of the International Cotton Federation and the president of the joint Egyptian cotton committee.



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"STANDARD" Spindle Oil	—Spindles
"STANDARD" Renown Engine Oil	—Electric Motors
"STANDARD" Ario Compressor Oil	—Air Compressors
"STANDARD" Motor Oil & Greases	—Trucks
"STANDARD" Belt Dressing	—Leather Belts
"STANDARD" Mill-Cot Lubricant and "STANDARD" Loom Oil	—Looms
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"STANDARD" Esso Cylinder Oil	—Steam Cylinders

A complete line of oils for mill lubrication

"STANDARD" LUBRICANTS

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The Men Who Read the Balance Sheet

realize the importance of rings in getting maximum production. Even mills that are paring expenses to the bone, are buying new rings rather than let old, worn ones slow up production in the spinning room. If your frames need it, replace rings now with new smooth-running, long-lasting DIAMOND FINISH Rings!

Whitinsville (Mass.) SPINNING RING CO.

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You cannot afford to operate your cards without at least trying a set of this celebrated card Clothing.

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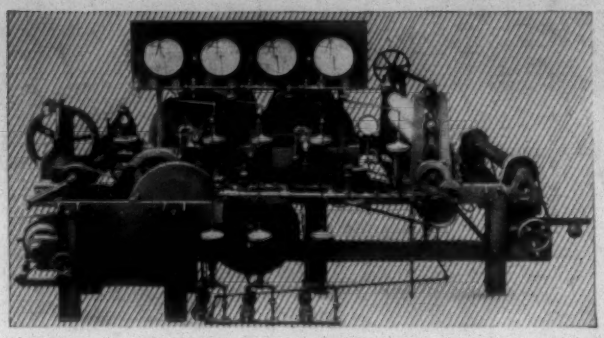

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The Johnson Improved Warp Sizer is the only type machine we make. Because of this we are able to concentrate our efforts in continually experimenting to help manufacturers improve their product.

We have spent thousands of dollars, for example, on new developments which not only improve the quality of certain types of fabrics, but also enable a youngster to run a machine which formerly required a skilled man.

Our latest machine is absolutely fool proof and can be operated without fear of those "seconds," which are so often due to faulty sizing.

Special Johnson Features:

High Pressure 3-Roll Quetsch.
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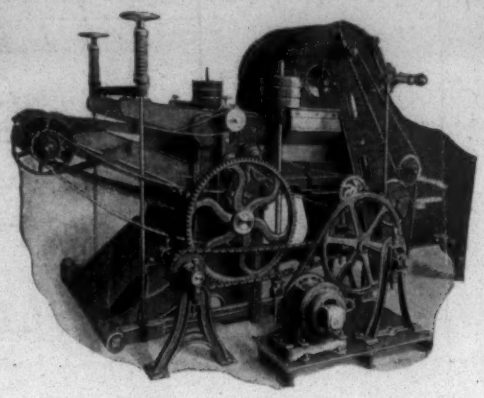
The Johnson improved Warp-Sizer



Continuous Automatic Extractor

This apparatus consists of a ruggedly mounted pair of 12" diameter compound lever weighted squeeze rolls, with adjustable feed and doffer aprons, to which bleach or dye liquor saturated cotton or wool is continuously delivered by an Automatic Feed and by which the maximum percentage of such contained liquid is squeezed from the fibres and runs to waste or is recovered as the situation demands.

Why not employ this modern Extractor in your dyehouse?

C. G. SARGENT'S SONS CORP.

Graniteville, Mass.

Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines and Yarn Conditioning Machines

Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

Pure, Soluble, Free Rinsing

The purity, solubility and free rinsing qualities of the

Wyandotte Quality and Service **Textile Alkalies**

is a guarantee of the elimination of kier stains caused by impurities.

These textile alkalies entirely remove the impurities of the cotton and bring the goods out in a much better condition for after processes of bleaching or dyeing.

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The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

HOME SECTION

SOUTHERN

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 18, 1930

News of the Mill Villages

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Merrimack Mill News.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Old Man Winter still lingers here and a light blanket of snow covered our village last week but the winter winds do not interfere with the coon and o'possum hunters expeditions to the nearby mountains and nightly the baying of the dogs can be heard. From a description given of a coon caught by Jack Franklin and Clyde Stevenson recently, the coons are much larger this season; in fact, the said coon in size was similar to an animal of prehistoric days.

Bradley school closed Wednesday for the Thanksgiving holidays. A number of teachers and students spent Thanksgiving in Birmingham attending the Alabama-Georgia football game. Coach Medley and his football squad was among the many to see Alabama's Crimson Tide beat Georgia Turkey Day.

The Junior Girl Scouts met Tuesday night and the Senior Girl Scouts met Thursday night. Much interest has been manifested by the members. Attendance at each weekly meeting has been good and many good programs have been rendered.

The Bradley High Gamecocks fought their way to a brilliant 13-6 victory over the Rison High gridders Saturday afternoon, bringing to a close one of their most successful seasons. Graham and Black accounted for Bradley's points, while Wallace made a 70-yard dash for Rison's score.

Miss Florence Pettus spent the week-end with her parents in Monrovia.

Miss Ruth Womack spent the holidays with her brother in McMinnville, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. William Rixby, of McMinnville, Tenn., were the guests of friends last week.

Coach Thomas has a fine bunch of basketeers, having won five games without a defeat. There is much interested as to the outcome of tomorrow night's game.

Aunt Becky, does Billy Joe still read the Home Section?

LEARNING MORE.

GREENVILLE, ALA.

Alabama Mills Company.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are still on the map, happy and grateful to have full 55 hours per day and 50 hours, night run.

And why shouldn't we be happy, with plenty work, and the best mill officials and overseers to be found?

The only change recently is that of carder and spinner, with Mr. Charlie Hamrick now on the job. He is a hustler, too, but can't get ahead of the weave room overseer, Mr. F. J. Johnson, on day line. Mr. Roberts is night weaver and Mr. Osbey, carder and spinner.

Mr. W. H. Still, the Bulletin man, was here this week. I think he was lost. He gave me his picture—autographed—and I am sending it to you! (Thank you—but I never would have recognized our jolly representative. He looks like a twin brother to Andy! —Aunt Becky.)

The wedding bells have begun to ring. Miss Georgia May Sexton and Mr. James Hawk, Miss Bernice Owens and a Mr. Bontwell, are among the newly-wedded.

Christmas is about here, and we are looking for Santa Claus. I want to have a nice dinner, garnished with a dish of good old collard greens.

Best Christmas and New Year wishes to every reader of the Home Section and those who send it out.

JUST GREENVILLE.

MY WORK

Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In the roaring market-place, or tranquil room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live I am one by whom
This work can best be done in the right way.

Then shall I see it not too great, nor small,
To suit my spirit and to prove my power;
Then shall I cheerfully greet the laboring hours,
And cheerfully turn when the long hours fall
At eventide, to play and love and rest,
Because I know for me my work is best.

—Henry Van Dyke.

MARION, N. C.

Marion Mill News

Dear Aunt Becky:

According to my way of thinking, I have the finest and best news for you this time that I have had in many moons. We are now running 44 hours per week and everybody is delighted. We were beginning to think that old "Santy" would be broke and not have an opportunity to visit us this year, but now we are expecting him here with a big supply of presents.

Miss Lore Rose, one of our popular cloth room employees, is in the Marion Hospital seriously sick at this time. She is genuinely missed by her many friends, who wish her a speedy and complete recovery.

Rev. D. L. Poole, an employee of Marion Mill visited his family near Spindale last week.

MissMyrtle Capps of Weaveraville spent the last week-end with Miss Gladys Hall.

Mr. C. A. (Spike) Rowland and wife visited relatives at Clinchfield Mill last week.

Work continues to run excellent here, and we are delighted.

Christmas gift to all.

HELPSOM.

Becky Ann's Own Page

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

So many people over the South have begged me to visit among the mills, and being unable to travel and keep up the Home Section and duties pertaining to same, we have decided that for a time I will travel more, and not have a separate Home Section. Instead, a few pages at back of the Bulletin will be devoted to "Travels Among the Mills," and important news items, in condensed form. While a number will regret the omission of the story, let's hope that "Aunt Becky" can make her travelettes interesting enough to make up for it.

It will be great to get out and see my friends, and is just what I need after the sorrows that have come to me this year.

Now, who wants a visit from Aunt Becky? Don't all speak at once!

"AUNT BECKY."

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS WAITING FOR WIDOW OF MAN KILLED IN JACKSON

There's $10,000 waiting for Mrs. Riley S. Nogle, wherever she may be! It's been waiting for since April, 1919, when her husband, employed by the Mississippi Light and Traction Company, was electrocuted in Jackson, leaving her beneficiary to his war risk insurance for that amount. But Mrs. Nogle had evidently disappeared thoroughly, for in 11 years, there has been no trace of her, and the War Veterans Bureau of St. Louis is still custodian of the $10,000.

Mrs. Nogle, nee Mildred Campbell, was a war bride. Immediately after her marriage to Riley Nogle at some training camp in either Missouri or Oklahoma, he was sent to France. Mrs. Nogle wrote from Shawnee, Oklahoma to her brohter-in-law in St. Louis to tell him that she was going to Jackson, Miss., where she owned some land. This letter, written in the latter part of 1918 or the first of 1919, was the last heard from her.

Coming back to America after the war, the young husband went to Oklahoma, then to St. Louis and finally came to Jackson in search of his bride. He sought employment here with the electric company in order that he might institute a further search for her, but was electrocuted in April of 1919, leaving his war risk insurance with his wife as beneficiary.

The Red Cross in St. Louis has appealed to the chapter here in another effort to find Mrs. Nogle. Mrs. Florence Eldred, executive secretary of local Red Cross, said last night that efforts on the part of the local chapter to find the woman had been unavailing, all lands records and lists of registers having been thoroughly searched.

(The above was clipped from a paper published in Magnolia, Miss., and sent to us by Mr. C. K. Taylor, of that place. Won't it be wonderful if we can find the lady in question? We hope some of our readers will know of her.—"Aunt Becky."

CHRISTMAS LOVE

Christmas, the greatest day in all the year, commemorating the Savior's birth! The greatest gift to humanity was given that day, so, no wonder we too, wish to give something to make others happy.

It is not always the costliest gifts that are appreciated most, but those that are given with deepest affection, however small or inexpensive they may be.

We appreciate kind words and a smiling face, more than costly presents given grudgingly, or in hope of a return. And no reasonable person wants a present that has been given through great sacrifice, or when an honest debt must be left unpaid, because of it.

We feel sometimes that we need to get more love for God in our hearts; —then, rest assured, we will love His unfortunate children more, and try to make more of them happy—not only at Christmas, but all the year round.

AUNT BECKY.

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee

WHERE HAPPINESS AND CONTENTMENT HOLD FORTH

'Midst all of our real troubles and imaginary poverty, I have found two groups of happy, contented people. I ran across these folks last Sabbath. Was I surprised? I should say so. To be mixed with folks every day who complain and worry and fuss and cuss about hard times and low-priced farm products is something terrible, but such has been and is still my lot, for I am a business man.

Now, friends, let me tell you about those happy, satisfied human beings that I had the pleasure of meeting. The first group was in the poor house. They were living in nice, clean quarters, steam heat, plenty to eat and wear, good beds, and somebody to wait on them if they needed to be waited on. They slept till 7:30 if it suited them, and went to bed at 6:30 if they so desired.

No hogs to slop, no wood to cut, no fires to make, no washing to wash, no bill collectors to bawl out, no subscription lists to turn down, no beggars to argue with, no cows to milk, no children to stay out late at night, no cotton to pick, no corn to pull, no nothing to bother about: all in the world they had to do was to eat and sleep and sleep and eat. Gosh! How I envied those dear old souls.

My next visit carreid me to a nearby convict camp. It was chock-full of smiling, laughing, joking, active healthy, buxom young men. They had on good-looking striped clothing, which was warm and comfortable. A few of them had ankle adornments, but they were not heavy or bunglesome. They were all smoking or chewing or dipping.

And when dinner-time came, they were given an abundance of wellcooked, substantial, good-smelling food. Nobody had indigestion or a weak stummick. Waiters were serving those men and boys just as faithfully as John D. and Andy M. are ever served. They had coffee a-plenty, and them baked beans and that fried sowbelly and that well-browned bread made me feel like going out and selling a pint of whiskey so's I could become eligible—to sop with them.

The high tax rate and the low land values diddent bother those men. They were not even concerned very much as to whether their old ladies wore cotton or rayon. Nobody could knock at their doors every Saturday morning and say: "I have come for the fourth installment." Nope, they were all care-free and satisfied. Gosh! How I envied those 89 convicts. Everything is free at the poorhouse and the convict camp, and folks who live there don't have to worry about where it's coming from. Now terrible it is to be a free man these days.

NEW HOLLAND, GA.

Pacolet No. 4

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are getting along fine; we are running four days a week now with plenty of satisfied help. There is little or no sickness in our burg at this time. They are moving the two picker rooms to the third floor and will fill up the fourth picker room with spinning frames; this will enable them to dispense with night spinning.

There is talk of the mill starting up on full time of 55 hours a week and cutting out all night work. This will be fine, for there is no one who

can do as good work at night as they can in daytime. I have been told that the mill will gradually go on finer work. There is talk of putting in automatic spoolers and warpers. This will speed up the work to a great extent.

Well the highway construction folks will soon have the last connecting link in No. 13 highway filled in, when the link between New Holland and Lula is paved, which will be completed in a week or ten days. This will give a through line from New Orleans via Atlanta, Gainesville on to New York. There has been some talk of having a big road dedication, but I don't know anything definite, or whether this is true or not.

With best wishes for you and all the many readers for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

UNCLE BILLIE.

MERIDIAN, MISS.

The Alden Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

Being a constant reader of the Southern Textile Bulletin, I'll venture to say a few words about our little mill and village if you will be kind enough to give me a little space in the good old "Home Section."

Aunt Becky, I am an old reader of "Mill News" and used to follow you very closely in your write-ups of the Southern mills you visited and enjoyed it very much.

We have a hustling little mill here, manufacturing heather and plain hosiery, also plain and mock hosiery yarn for the market.

The yarn mill is only a 5,000 spindle plant, but the knitting department has more than 400 knitting machines. Both plants provide employment for more than 400 people.

This mill under the very efficient management of Mr. K. Palmer, general manager, is running full time, day and night. Fortunately, we have not had to curtail at all during the recent mill depression.

We have a very nice mill village, good schools and churches, and a fine bunch of people; good overseers and plenty of satisfied help. Here is the line-up of overseers and seconds: Mr. J. S. Goldman is superintendent and general overseer of yarn mill; Mr. Asa Goldman, superintendent and overseer knitting mill; W. E. Ellenburg, carder; Vester Reid, card grinder; Frank Barnes, spinner; William Connor, fixer; Emmett Mitchem, master mechanic; Willis Cotton, machinist; Harper Horges, overseer boarding and finishing department, night; A. E. Burt, overseer carding, spinning and winding; Jim Burroughs, second hand card room; Tom Taylor, card grinder; Hiram Trim, second hand spinning; Jimmy Purvis, fixing; Rube Ward, engineer.

The many friends of Mrs. J. S. Goldman are glad to see her able to be about, after a long seige of sickness.

Well, Aunt Becky, guess I have said enough for this time. With best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

LITTLE BENNIE.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

Joanna News.

December is such a happy month in which to live, to work, or to go to school. It is, as should be, the month of self-forgetfulness. The spirit of Christmas is sharing. Let us do something to make someone else happy, and we will find real happiness.

"The joy that you give to others
Is the joy that comes back to you."

Village News.

Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Rowe and family, of Saluda, S. C., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Rowe.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Bolton and son and Mr. and Mrs. Willie Holsonback, of Newberry, S. C., spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Craft.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Rhodes and family spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Garrett, Laurens, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Redden and family spent Thanksgiving Day with Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Burton, Ware Shoals, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis Prater spent the week-end in Newberry, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bragg spent Thursday with his parents in Clinton, S. C.

Mrs. L. H. Poag and sons, Ryan and William, spent a few days last week with Mrs. B. B. Golden.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Dickert and family, of Newberry, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Stroud.

Mrs. O. V. Jones, of Newberry, spent last week with her mother, Mrs. J. T. Cook.

Mr. Oscar Turbyfill and children, of Columbia, S. C., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. H. Lucas.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sanders, of Hagood, S. C., were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Purkerson.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Sessoms, of Newberry, S. C., were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Furr.

Miss Mae Johnson, of Augusta, Ga., and Miss Ethel Prince, of Brunson, S. C., spent the Thanksgiving holidays at Joanna Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Foy spent the Thanksgiving holidays in Orangeburg, S. C.

The teachers spent the Thanksgiving holidays at their respective homes: Miss Willie Cox, Simpsonville; Miss Rosa Dreher, Leesville; Miss Lena King, Belton; Miss Elizabeth Wise, Batesburg.

Mrs. D. J. Buchanan and son, Kenneth, of Laurens, S. C., spent the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Clark.

Mother-Daughter Banquet.

On last Saturday evening the members of the Joanna Girls' Club entertained their mother and a few other guests at a delicious four-course dinner. The old school building was the scene of artistic beauty in Thanksgiving decorations. Mrs. Wm. A. Moorhead returned thanks. Miss Nellie Hamm, president of the Girls' Club, acted as toastmistress. She welcomed the guests in very appropriate words and Mrs. Ross, of the Mothers' Club, responded. Miss Hamm then introduced Miss Emily Dick, of Columbia Bible College and supervisor of community work in the Martell Mills. Miss Dick made a very inspiring talk on "The Relationship of Mother and Daughter." Next Mrs. Frazelle Hill, also of Columbia Bible College, spoke of the fine spirit of co-operation which was evident in our community.

The dinner was served by Mesdames Furman Frady, Horace Hamm and Clarence Fulmer. These are members of the Girls' Club who have recently married.

This was our sixth annual Mothter-Daughter banquet, and it has come to be an affair to which both mother and daughter look forward with pleasure.

Mr. Bullington Returns.

We are glad to know that the Methodist Conference held in Spartanburg last week saw fit to return Rev. H. E. Bullington to our church for another year.

J. L. Evans Passes.

Funeral services for James L. Evans, age 38, were held at the home on Muskegon street Sunday afternoon at two o'clock. The services were conducted by Rev. C. C. Vaughan and interment was made in O'Dell's cemetery, Whitmire, S. C.

Mr. Evans had been ill for two months. Three weeks ago he was carried to the Government Hospital for World War Veterans in Gulfport, Miss., where he died.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Nina Evans, and five children between the ages of two and thirteen years. His brother, Mr. J. S. Evans, also lives at Goldville.

Mr. Evans had been working in the weave room here for more than a year, and by his good work and loyalty, had won the confidence of those for whom and with whom he worked.

Todd-Workman.

A marriage of much interest was that of Miss Martha Reed Todd to Mr. Charles Workman on the evening of November 29, 1930. They were married in Clinton and left immediately for Jacksonville, Fla., where they are spending their honeymoon.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. J. Reed Todd, who works with the Joanna Mercantile Company. For several years she has been teaching in

the Thornwell School in Clinton, S. C. Mr. Workman is the son of Mr. Reeder Workman, and is a prominent young farmer of this section. He graduated from Clemson College in 1927.

Tanner-Galloway

On Wednesday evening, November 26th, at 7 o'clock, Miss Alma Tanner, of Covington, Tenn., and Mr. Bruce Galloway, of Clinton, were married at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Ross Lynn in Clinton.

Preceding the ceremony Miss Leila Norman sang "All for You," and was accompanied at the piano by Miss Maude Sumerell. Mrs. Dennis Sowers sang another selection, "Because," her accompanist being Miss Keels, who also played the wedding march.

At the first strain of Lohengrin's Wedding March, Miss Tanner and Mr. Galloway entered the spacious living room of the Lynn home and stood before an altar of fern and flowers. They were united in marriage by Dr. Lynn. "To a Wild Rose" was played during the ceremony and Mendelsohn's Wedding March was used as the recessional.

After the ceremony, a reception was given by Dr. and Mrs. Lynn to a number of friends and relatives.

Mrs. Galloway is a former Orphanage girl, having finished her schooling there in 1928. After taking a business course, she has been a very efficient stenographer and bookkeeper for the Tennessee Gas Company in Morristown, Tenn.

Mr. Galloway is the third son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Galloway, of Clinton, and is at present teaching in the Goldville school, also being the athletic director of the Joanna Cotton Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Galloway are now living at the Joanna Inn in Goldville. They have the best wishes of a host of friends for a life filled with happiness.

EUFAULA, ALA.

W. H. Still Has Delightful Visit to Cowikee Mills

Dear Aunt Becky:

I find two mills here, belonging to the Comer group, and you know the reputation of that company, is to have the best.

I always enjoy visiting "the boys" at Eufaula, for there are no finer or friendlier folks to be found.

The town is laid off beautifully and the streets have two-way drives. The town gets its name from early Indian settlers.

So many here invited me to their homes for the week-end, but I could not accept all invitations. I did go to the home of Mr. Bennett Guy, overseer carding and spinning at No. 1. His lady sure knows how to make a fellow feel at home. And you just ought to see her pretty flowers.

Cowikee Mills are in charge of the following fine men, and they all read the Bulletin:

Mr. Come Jennings, manager; O. F. Bention, general superintendent No. 1 and No. 2 Mills; Bennett Guy, overseer carding and spinning in No. 1; H. C. Hider, overseer weaving No. 1; J. O. Hatfield, overseer cloth room; Emmett Barfield, master mechanic; J. M. Gill, yard. At No. 2, W. R. Atherton is general overseer.

Mr. H. C. Glenn, secretary, is an exceptionally fine and capable man. Doesn't seem to ever get worried—a true sign of greatness.

Mr. Comer has one of the most up-to-date chicken farms near here that I've ever seen, and the employees get chickens and eggs at reasonable prices. This must be the reason there are such fine people at Cowikee—they eat fried chicken all the time!

W. H. STILL.

OZARK, ALA.

News of Dale Cotton Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The mill is still on full time day and night.

Mr. and Mrs. Coy Judah are the proud parents of a fine girl.

We certainly have a good Sunday school, and we all had a good time Thanksgiving; we all enjoy ourselves down here.

We had a good play Saturday night. We are going to have a good play Christmas Eve night. The name of the play is "Ten Nights in a Bar Room." We hope to see friends from other places down here to the play.

Aunt Becky, we enjoy the Home Section and your stories.

D. C. M.

NINETY-SIX, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are so proud of our little village that we can't help writing about it.

The churches are very busy trying to get up a good, interesting program for Christmas.

Mr. Edgar Spearman and Miss Agnes Frazier were married Saturday night a week ago.

Miss Helen Hipp had a delightful party Saturday night, December 6th, which was enjoyed by all who attended.

Friends and relatives of Mrs. Perry Garrison are very sorry to know that she is suffering with a broken leg, but she is very much improved now, which all are very glad to hear.

Mr. Jack Hunnicut and wife, of Goldville, are visiting his brother, Walter Hunnicutt, of Ninety-Six.

We all sympathize with Mrs. Claud Berry in the loss of her sister, Miss Jane Ruff, of Saluda.

We are sorry your story ended so quickly, for it was very interesting and we all enjoyed it.

BILLY THE KID.

Black Mammy

By Ethel Thomas

Dilsie went to see about Junior, and then knelt by the kitchen table and prayed:

"Deah Lawd, lissen to dis po' black sheep. Heah de cry of a po' lam fenced in wid ignerence; Lawd sho' me what to do fo' my folks. An' please good Lawd, melt de stony heart of Mis' Kitty fo' li'l Junior's sake. He ain't got nowhar to play an' is gittin' all messed up wid sin,—an' he des a baby. Mis' Alice grievin' herse'f to def. I'se meltin' away in dis hot hole. Mis' Kitty gittin' pale an' peaked an' has ter paint—all 'count o' her unforgivin' sperit. An' Lawd, it do pear to me dat Marse Robert need some spunk. Put some fight in him an' doan let him be so meek. Us doan keer how yo' do it, Lawd, but fo' de sake o' all, please fix it so's us can go back to our purty country home an' be happy agin."

Kitty Hunter Jerome came home from her office at five o'clock. She was a gloriously beautiful woman with a perfect figure and willowy grace; her eyes were dark brown, deep and liquid, and her brown hair was lustrous and glinted with golden tints. She was simply but charmingly and appropriately dressed, as befitted a successful business woman.

"Hello, Mother," came her cheery greeting as she bent to kiss the faded little woman who sat so still and listless by the window. "The heat is terrible today. Is it about to get the best of you?" solicitously. "And why don't you keep the electric fan going?" turning to press a buttom.

"It does little good. All the air here is hot and stuffy and full of all kinds of odors from garlic to perfume. It's so different from the pure invigorating atmosphere of the country. It's simply awful to be cooped up like this," petulantly.

"I'll tell you what we'll do,—we'll spend Sunday in the country. We'll go to Stone Mountain," she added hastily as her mother turned eager eyes toward her. To Alice Hunter, "the country" meant "home," and Kitty knew her thoughts before she expressed them:

"Why not go home and spend Sunday?" persuasively. Then as the hard rebellious look came into her daughter's eyes she said: "Robert offers to leave home if we will go and see the place—how he has improved it, hoping for your return. How Junior would enjoy a romp with a dog on the lovely lawn! Kitty, you are not treating your child right!"

"Mother, don't!" Kitty threw out her hands entreatingly. "It is all over—I shall never go back. If you love me you will never mention this again." Out in the hall, Aunt Dilsie was very frankly listening, and pray-

ing in her heart that Mis' Alice would "buck up to Mis' Kitty sho' nuf." She smiled delightfully as Mrs. Hunter continued:

"Kitty, you are letting your stubborn, unreasonable pride wreck your life, Robert's and Junior's. Must your innocent little boy be sacrificed? He is his father's heir and you are cheating him of his rights. If Robert wasn't the kindest man in the world, he would take his son away from you,—and I would not blame him," bitterly.

"Mother! How can you say such things? I am doing my best for you —Why are you not satisfied? You have everything—far more than you were accustomed to all your life. How can you say such cruel things?" Kitty was dumbfounded that her mother should reprove her.

"Oh, you are doing wonderfully well, in a way. But a true mother's first thought is for her child's welfare. I'm thinking of yours,—spiritually, and mentally. You are growing hard. You consider no one's wishes but your own. But, leave out my wishes entirely, so far as my own personal comfort is concerned, and consider Junior's future. He is getting almost ungovernable. It is impossible to keep him cooped up in this hot cramped place all the time, and he is fast learning all the dirty street lingo. I'm sorry to tell you, but he's actually learning to curse. When he starts to school next month he will quickly graduate in profane language."

Mis' Kitty was so amazed over her mother's outburst that she had listened, speechless. But now she cried out:

"My baby learning bad language? Impossible! What does Dilsie mean letting him get out from under her control like that?"

"What dat, Mis' Kitty?" Aunt Dilsie asked innocently as she came into the room.

"Mother tells me that Junior is learning bad language. I am painfully disappointed in you. You nursed me, and I thought Junior was safe with you. How have you allowed him to get the upper hand of you like that?" sharply.

"Des lak I 'lowed you, Mis Kitty, I reckin. I done come to de 'clusion dat I ain' fitten to raise chiluns. De debil in 'em all. Junior needs his Pa —dat's what he needs."

"Where is Junior," demanded Kitty.

"He outside playin' wid some boys. Lissen! He on de war paf right now!" she exclaimed her black face beaming with satisfaction as a childish shriek rent the air.

Mis' Kitty rushed to the window and saw on the sidewalk a whirlwind tangle of bare legs and arms and heard Junior's shrill treble:

"I'll smash your got down nose all over your face, you dirty son-in-a-ditch!" And he was suiting actions to words and pounding his adversary with all his might, though much smaller than his opponent.

"Junior!" called his mother frantically, leaning from the window, her face horror stricken. "Go get him Mammy! Stop it I say—this instant, or I'll call the police!" The fight stopped and feeling utterly weak, helpless and undone, Kitty sank into a chair, as her mother remarked:

"You see for yourself, now."

Junior refused to be "brought in." He marched in with head erect, fists clenched, eyes snapping and confronted his mother:

"What did you butt in for?" accusingly. "I could ha' licked him in a minute; now I'll have it all to do over again." Kitty reached out hungry arms for him, but he eluded her. Dirty, disheveled, clothes torn, he eyed her speculatively and in a way that made her squirm uneasily. So like his father, he was!

"Darling, come to mother!" but again he backed away.

"Aw, cut the baby stuff! I'm no sissy! I'm a buzz-saw an' bull moose an' wild cat an' I'll beat anybody that calls you a grasswidder. You ain't one are you?" For a moment Kitty was dumb with misery. Then in a queer squeaky voice she said:

"Son—I didn't know—you were fighting for me. Go take a bath, change clothes and come to my room. You and I are going to have an understanding." Junior swaggered out of the room, taking time to impress his women folks that he was very little concerned over what they thought.

There was a long and painful silence. Alice Hunter gazed with mingled compassion and impatience on her daughter's white face,—index to a suffering soul. Taking Robert's letter from her bosom she held it out to her daughter:

"You must read this letter before you have that understanding with Junior. If this doesn't touch your heart, nothing ever will, and I shall have no more hope for your redemption." Seemingly powerless to refuse, Kitty took the letter and silently read it. With shaking fingers she returned it.

"That settles it," she said in a cold unnatural voice, "and makes it easy for me to come to a decision. The company wants to transfer me to the New York office at an increased salary, and I shall accept. We'll take Junior out of this contaminating atmosphere. In new scenes we'll all be better off."

"Go to New York!" exclaimed her mother. "Kitty surely you don't mean it. Say you don't," pleadingly.

"But I do mean it. I'll have full and complete management of the New York office, and we'll get a nice place to live." Aunt Dilsie folded her arms across her ample bosom and confronted Mis' Kitty:

"Yo'des leave me outen dem plans, kase I ain' gwiner go. When de good Lawd made me He sot me down in Geogy, an' He gwiner fin' me heah when He sen' de chariot to carry me home. No mam, Mis' Kitty—I ain' gwine to Noo Yawk," emphatically.

"Why, Mammy Dilsie!" cried Kitty aghast. This was a never-before thought of calamity. "You wouldn't desert me?" in pained surprise.

"Who is yo' to talk about 'sertin'? I been wid yo' Ma thirty long yeahs. When yo' wuz a baby I 'fused to marry de Elder o' my church, 'kase I'd have to go wid him to Servanner, and I love yo' so I couldn' leave yo'. When Junior wuz two yeahs ol' anudder good man want to marry me. Had a nice home too, he did. But I love Junior so I couldn' leave him. I done give yo' all de bes' yeahs o' my life, an' how I ax myse'f what it all mounts to. Yo' done busted my heart wide open wid yo' hard heartedness. Yo' de cause o' Marse Robert's downfall —yes yo' is — an' den yo' kick him whilst he down, stiddy trying to undo yo' debilment."

"Dilsie! That's enough, now. You are forgetting yourself," Kitty said sternly.

"No Mám—I'se des 'memberin'. Yo' up an' lef Marse Robert an' he pick cause he love you so, but yo' ain' got no heart. Yo' doan keer nothin' fo' his two long lonesome yeahs o' bitter repentence an' yo' treat him wid contemp."

"I command you to stop!" and Kitty's voice was like a lash. But Dilsie waved her fat hand majestically and continued. Mis' Alice was speechless. Mis' Kitty shrank back as from a blow.

"I won't stop," defied Aunt Dilsie. "I gwiner show yo' yo'sel' des as yo' is. Us all been bowin' down to yo' lak yo' wuz de Queener Sheby. Yo' ma des fadin' away right fo' yo' eyes an' yo so stuck on yo' own sel'f yo' doan see it. Junior on de way to de debil—all cause er yo—"

"Dilsie Davis! Leave this room. I'm surprised at you," and Kitty grabbed her old black mammy by the shoulders and pushed her toward the door. There, Aunt Dilsie stopped, turned, and with hands on her hips, fired one last shot:

"What yo' need is what yo an' never had, an' dat's a marster. If I wuz Marse Robert fer fifteen minutes yo' sho' Lawd would have one, too! Go on to Noo Yawk—but 'member dis— I ain' gwine wid yo!" And with her usually sunshiny face set in lines of grim tradegy, she walked out of the room, leaving consternation behind—and she knew it!

She doesn't mean it. Why we couldn't live without Dilsie!" comforted Mis' Alice. "She will be all right tomorrow, and we will forget her impudence."

"I think she meant every word, mother. Why she was actually insult-

ing. I never heard such talk from a servant."

"She is more of a friend than a servant. She is just heartbroken and disappointed. She has prayed daily that you and Robert become reconciled," tremulously.

Without another word, Kitty went to her room, where Junior soon joined her. When he came out half an hour later, he had a box of postcard views of New York, and announced that he would ride to the top of Woolworth building soon, and see the whole world.

Dilsie did her accustomed tasks silently but faithfully and her waffles next morning seemed lighter than ever. "Ir us gwine on dat picnic, better git some sliced ham," she advised Mis' Kitty in a matter-of-fact tone. The two women smiled at each other in relief. "I told you so," whispered Mis' Alice.

When Kitty had left for the office Aunt Dilsie announced her intention to visit her niece near Marietta, and that a nice lunch was ready for Mis' Alice and Junior, in the ice box.

"Did you mention to Kitty that you thought of going out?" Mis' Alice looked a bit uneasy.

"No Mam, an' I'se axin' yo not to tell her. Junior has promised he won't leave the yard, an' I'll be back long 'fore Miss Kitty comes."

"This is Saturday and she will be earlier, you know."

"Yassum,—but I'll be heah earlier'n dat. I think maybe my niece will go wid yo' all to Noo Yawk," refusing to meet Mis' Alice's eyes.

"Dilsie! You know you are going with us! We couldn't live without you. Don't forsake me, Dilsie!" and there were tears in the eyes of her beloved mistress. Aunt Dilsie caught her by the shoulders and looked lovingly into her anxious face:

"Lissen, Honey, an' doan ax me no questins. De Lawd done showed me I gotter he'p Him answer our prayers. An' doan yo' git worrit erbout nothin,." And that was all Aunt Dilsie would say.

That afternoon when Kitty Jerome came home at four o'clock the first thing she heard as she entered the yard was Aunt Dilsie singing her favorite song as if her soul was lifted on wings of joy.

"Roll on, sweet char—iot,
Comin' fo 'to carry me ho—me,
Roll, on, sweet chariot,
Comin' fo to carry me ho—me!"

"Bless her old heart," smiled Kitty, a great relief flooding her soul. "No one could ever take her place, and I'll just forget her terrible outbreak if she will. What could we do without her?" A jubilant Junior sprang up to meet her:

"Oh! Mama, such a lovely basket we are going to have for our picnic," he exclaimed, his eyes round with excitement.

"That's fine!" she replied with enthusiasm equal to his own. Then to her mother as she kissed her:

"Feeling better today? Is the heat so bad?" tenderly.

"We've kept the fans going and have gotten along very well," cheerfully. "Junior is so deliriously happy over the thought of a picnic that I do hope we'll have good weather—though the weather man predicts rain."

"We won't mind getting wet—and a rain will be a blessing—cooling off everything." Then there was a romp with Junior and never a reference to New York,—and Mis' Alice watched, listened and wondered.

Sunday dawned bright and cloudless, and at nine o'clock Aunt Dilsie proudly followed her beloved charges into a street car, took a back seat and carefully guarded her basket of dinner. They had a glorious day—ate ravenously just as people always do on such an outing, wondering over their healthy appetites.

It was dusk before they could tear themselves away from their cool retreat at the foot of the mountain, though nearly all the other visitors had long since gone. Then, as they were starting, Aunt Dilsie had a fall, got up and fell again groaning terribly:

"Oh, my foot! I'se done sprained it—I can't walk!" Kitty and Mis' Alice ran to her assistance and tried to raise the bulky form; Dilsie tottered a moment on one foot then sank back to the ground, whimpering.

"What's the trouble? Let me help you?" and Robert Jerome stood before Kitty, his face pale, anxious, pleading. Just then a man in chauffer's uniform came up, doffed his cap and asked if he could help. Kitty turned from Robert imperiously and said to the chauffer: "Call a taxi, please."

"I have my car here—please Kitty!" her husband implored. Junior who was clinging to the hand of his grandmother, gazed with dawning comprehension upon the big handsome man and sprang forward, tugging timidly at his sleeve:

"Ain't you my Daddy?" wistfully. Then he was caught up in the big man's arms and a voice was whispering between fierce kisses—"My little son, my little son!" Kitty white as a ghost cried out:

"You have broken our contract—I haven't sent for you and I never shall," imperiously. "You are not playing fair, and no, you can do nothing at all for us."

"Are you playing fair Kitty?" very gently, while Junior looked from one to the other in perplexity.

"Mis' Kitty fo' de Lawd's sake let Marse Robert take us home. Doan yo' heah dat thunder? Dar's a storm a comin' an' us better git away frum heah," pleaded Aunt Dilsie. "Better lissen to Marse Robert now. De good Lawd sholy sent him to us, an' yo' gwiner repent in sack cloth an' ashes if yo' doan lissen to reason right now."

"Taxi" and the chauffer returned with a closed car.

"Coming" called Kitty, pulling Junior from his father's arms,—a bewildered, reluctant, puzzled Junior.

"Oh so beautiful and so cruel! Kitty darling," Robert begged, "Let me take you home—please!" But she turned from him and called the stranger to help Aunt Dilsie in his car. And with white anguished face, Robert Jerome walked away.

Mis' Alice was in tears. This had been Aunt Dilsie's plan to bring them together and it had failed! She almost wished something terrible would happen to punish Kitty for this. Dilsie looked actually gray as she leaned back in a corner of the big car,—all of them on the back seat. Kitty took Junior on her lap, gave her address and asked the man to hurry.

"Law sakes! Mis' Kitty, hit'll cost turrible to take us plum home. Let him take us to de kyar line—maybe I can walk home frum our stoppin' place."

"Who cares what it costs? You are more to me than money, Mammy. Why, you are crying! Are you suffering so much?" tenderly.

"My heart hurtin' worsern' my foot," gulped Aunt Dilsie. "Po' Marse Robert. Mis' Kitty, you gwiner be sorry—yo' sholy is. De good Lawd gwiner punish yo'—mark my words, an' member 'em." Kitty sat back stiff and straight and bit her lips.

"Taxi"—and two disreputable looking men joined them, taking the two extra seats turned down at back of front seat. Their pockets bulged, either with firearms or bottles, and Kitty wondered if they were thieves, desperadoes or bootleggers. With trepidation, she noticed that they were furtively watching her in the mirror. She was sure that one of them wore a wig.

To make matters worse, the storm had come; darkness descended with a swoop. One of the men closed the windows, and in the tight car, she got a decided odor of whiskey. She hoped her mother wasn't frightened. But what had become of the street lights? Surely they should be nearing Atlanta. As if sensing her uneasiness, one of the men remarked with a laugh:

"Guess the storm's put the lights out of commission."

"Seems so; haw-haw!" laughed the other—an evil laugh that almost froze the marrow in Kitty's bones. Why had she been such a fool? Why hadn't she listened to Robert? Why hadn't he been more masterful and compelled her to go with him? Oh her miserable pride,—and what was pride worth compared to dangers like this? Was God punishing her sure enough, as Aunt Dilsie said he would? Oh!

The lightning flashed and thunders rolled. Junior, terribly frightened,

was willing enough now, to snuggle in his mother's arms. On, on they went, to the right, to the left. What could it mean? When she could keep silent no longer she called to the driver:

"Do you remember the address I gave you? Seems to me that we are a long time getting there," impatiently.

"Sure I remember lady. But I have to carry these men home first, as they were my passengers out."

"Why didn't you say so in the beginning?" she demanded hotly, "and I would not have engaged you."

"There was not another taxi out there when we left, mam, and you refused to go with the gentleman who asked you."

On they flew, regardless of wet slippery streets, or roads, till all sense of direction was lost. Kitty felt that she must soon scream in protest. She knew that though silent, both her mother and Aunt Dilsie must be frightened, and condemning her in their hearts. Bitterly did she condemn herself, but it was too late now.

Finally they turned off into a road that seemed too narrow for the big car; for more than a mile, bushes slapped and scraped the sides. At last they stopped before a huge two-story brick structure that looked ghostly and forbidding as seen by the car lights. To Kitty's relief the two evil looking men got out. But her relief was short lived. At each side the doors were opened and in no uncertain tones there came a curt command:

"Get out ladies, and no foolishness! Make it snappy." Kitty repressed a scream. The man on her side of the car had a bright and shining gun in his hand. Junior threw his arms around her neck and cried out:

"Go away, bad man! My daddy will kill you!" in quick alarm.

"Hush dear, they won't hurt us." Then to the men:

"What do you mean by this outrage? You will certainly pay dearly for it."

"Oh no, Mam; we'll get paid for it," one of them chuckled, helping her out. "We sure wuz skeered you'd go with that other guy. Better run right in the house now, before you get wet. The rain's comin' again. Keep quiet, too," threateningly.

"Paid for it?" exclaimed Kitty, her eyes blazing defiance.

"Ransome, mam; that big fat boss you work for will pay big to get you back. We had to take you all so none could squeal on us. See?"

"Cut out the explanations, Bill," curtly commanded the other. "Get in the house, ladies, and no monkey shines if you all wish to stay together." The taxi driver added:

"No harm will come to you, ladies if you give us no trouble." So he was in it too, Kitty learned with added apprehension.

"Who's skeered?" quavered Aunt Dilsie. "Mis' Kitty's husband will spend a milyun to put you all in de pen!"

"Bunk!" snorted Bill. "No million dollar husband lets his wife work. Come! Get out of here; and he pulled Aunt Dilsie out none too gently. With a groan she flopped on the running board.

"Don't be rough with her—she's sprained her foot," pleaded Mis' Alice, looking white, frightened and uncertain. There seemed no use to object; the rain was coming down in torrents again, and very reluctantly they entered the big house.

The man called "Bill" turned on a light which showed bare floor and scant furnishings of the plainest kind. He ordered his associates to stay down and watch, and the ladies to follow him upstairs.

They were ushered into a large room at the head of the stairs. There were four barred windows, screened and open to the air. There were two nice comfortable beds, a cot and a bath room. The floor was carpeted and there were plenty of comfortable chairs, a large dresser and a table on which were several books and late magazines.

Aunt Dilsie had hobbled up too, but the man pushed her back roughly into the hall:

"Oh, no, Auntie. The kitchen for you. Your folks are probably hungry, and I know we all are. You have got to fix us something to eat. Get back!"

"Looky heah, man. Yo' is crazy as yo' looks! I doan cook for skidnappers. Sides dat, doan yo' see I'se crippled?" Aunt Dilsie expostulated.

"There's ways to make you forget that you're crippled," snarled the man menacingly, as he went out, locking the door behind him, while Aunt Dilsie loudly protested, and declared that if she had some "pizen" she'd "fix" 'em all.

"What in the world are we going to do?" quavered Mis' Alice. "I don't believe they will harm us, but think of the publicity following their demand for ransome! Everything about you and Robert will come out—reporters find out everything — and I'd rather die than go through with such humiliation."

Kitty was biting her lips and twisting her handkerchief nervously. She was the cause of all this, and her eyes were great wells of misery. There seemed nothing that she could say,—nothing that she could do. There was no way to communicate with the outside world. It was as if the ground had opened and swallowed them up. Junior, child like was investigating. Presently he laughed:

"Oh, Mama! look at the funny little cat!" pointing to a corner of the room. His mother looked, suppressed a scream and mounted a chair, holding her skirts tight:

"Oh, it's a great big horrid rat!" she exclaimed. Mis' Alice nimbly dived to the middle of one of the beds, crying a warning to Junior to follow. But he stood there looking from one to the other, puzzled and a bit contemptuous.

Mis' Kitty jerked off one of her slippers and threw it at the inquisitive rodent, and it vanished through a hole in the wall.

"Merciful heavens, this is awful!" half sobbed the frightened women. "Kidnapped by desperadoes and held for ransome in an old ghostly country place infested by rats! Oh if we could stop that hole so he couldn't get back in!"

"I can hold my hand over it," announced Junior, and did that very thing; but his mother called him away.

It seemed ages, but in reality was less than an hour, when their jailer opened the door and shoved Aunt Dilsie inside, bearing a tray of sandwiches, milk and tea.

"Stop pushin' me!" she grumbled. "Yo' see I can't hardly walk, nohow," staggering toward the table.

"You've got too much lip," growled the man, "and first thing you know somebody's going to slap your d—— black face!" as he hurriedly stepped out, jerked the door shut and locked it. Aunt Dilsie shook her fist and called out angrily:

"Sposen yo' try dat, yo' skidnappin' bootlegger!" Then she turned to her "family," and tried to comfort them.

"Yo, des ort to see de bottles an' jugs in de kitchen! Bet if we cud turn dis gang up we'd get a big reward. But what us goin' to do? Lawsy, Mis' Kitty, why didn' yo' lissen to Marse Robert?"

"Because I'm just a stubborn fool," sobbed Mis' Kitty.

"Maybe he followed us?" suggested Mrs. Hunter, hopefully. But Kitty shook her head: "No, and I'll never see him again. I don't deserve to."

"Come on an' eat yo' suppah," pleaded Aunt Dilsie. "Us is all togeder anyhow." Junior ate with relish but the ladies could only drink a glass of milk.

"What a terrible end to a perfect day," remarked Mis' Alice.

"And the end not yet," replied Mis' Kitty. "Oh the publicity that will follow a demand for ransome!"

"Yes,—the awful reporters get everything. It will all come out about your separation from Robert—and everything," her lips quivering, "and we are just ruined any way it ends."

"Well, dars one sideration—people up in Noo Yawk won't know ner keer about it," offered Aunt Dilsie, and silence followed.

It was after eleven when a voice at the door advised them that the lights would be cut off in just ten minutes,

and advised them to retire. Junior had been asleep for some time.

Kitty was relieved when the child gave up to the wooings of Morpheus, for he had insisted on talking about his Daddy.

"Bet Daddy will come an' get us," said over and over again, trying to comfort his mother, who writhed in agony over his words. Yes, if Robert knew, he would come and and possibly get killed. She could never bear that and live!

Aunt Dilsie lay across the cot but moved about uneasily, and would try to penetrate the inky darkness.

All her proud arrogance was gone now, and Kitty was just a little girl again, afraid of rats and the dark, and clinging to her mother's hand. They both sat in chairs drawn close together, near a window, and conversed in low whispers.

The air was cool and delightfully fresh after the rain; the rockers were comfortable and conducive to sleep. The prisoners were awaked from a light doze by someone using a battering ram on the front door, which crashed with a mighty sound.

Then there was a battle royal—cries, curses, shooting, groans,—furniture overthrown, bodies falling and terrible shrieks of mortal anguish and pain. Mother and daughter clung to each other paralyzed by fear; Aunt Dilsie was audibly praying, but Junior slept on.

On the battle raged. Would it never stop? Could it be Robert? "Oh, please God no! Not Robert down there—please God, not Robert," was the agonized prayer of Kitty's soul. In imagination she saw him wounded, bleeding, dying—unconscious of her plea for forgiveness. She held her breath and strained her ears. Surely that was Robert's voice? Surely that was his mad laugh above the crash of furniture. He was most dangerous when he laughed! Oh, God, to think that she had brought her loved ones to this. Never to be able to tell Robert that she loved him—and how she had prayed that he would break her spirit and force her to surrender. He should have known that she wanted him—even as he had wanted her. And what was pride, compared to love—and an all consuming terror and remorse that came too late?

"Oh God, give me one more chance," she cried out in anguish. Her mother and Aunt Dilsie heard,—and maybe God did too, for someone was coming up stairs, stumbling, halting, falling, crawling. The lights snapped on. Someone called:

"Kitty!" With face white, hands pressed to her heart, Kitty staggered toward the door, her eyes wide with apprehension and dread.

"Kitty, my—darling!" came the cry again. "Where are you?"

"Robert, Robert!" she sobbed, "Oh Robert! Are you hurt?"

"I don't—know. Get—away—from—door. I'll try—to break it—down!" and he lunged against it, with a wild laugh that struck terror to Kitty's soul.

Again and again. They could hear his labored breathing, — and his groans. At last the door gave way before his furious onslaught and he fell into the arms of his wife who was almost knocked down in her eagerness to catch him.

"Oh, darling," sobbed Kitty, raining kisses and tears on his face as he sank into a chair that Aunt Dilsie slipped under him. "You are all blood—Oh God, you are hurt! They've killed you!" frantically.

"Not — hurt — much—just tired," Robert mumbled, and that added to the fright of Kitty. "Tired" might mean dying!

Mrs. Hunter and Aunt Dilsie brought wet towels and began to bathe his hot bloody face, frightened and silent. But presently they were all rejoicing to find Robert hardly scratched.

"Go down and look—at the—others; guess the blood all came from the other side," Robert said after a bit, when he could breathe, and he grinned happily, his cheek pressed to Kitty's. Then everybody talked at once. Questions were asked so fast and furious that some were never answered.

Yes, he had followed them, out of curiosity at first,—then through anxiety. Couldn't try the rescue sooner, because other men had come in and the crowd was too large. Had to patiently wait for a psychological moment. He didn't even have a gun—had to fight with his bare hands and anything he could pick up. He hadn't thought of anything but to keep near and to save them if possible, from any harm.

"Oh! And the shooting was done by those awful men—and at you!" cried Kitty, almost smothering Robert again—and he looked as if he enjoyed it, and was returning her caresses with interest. "Oh, if you had been killed!" she wailed.

"Ah," and he tried to rise. "I must go down and tie those men up. There are three of them scattered around," staggering to his feet.

"You shall not go back down there," cried Kitty clinging to him.

"But we must get away from here, darling," he replied, trying to release her clinging fingers.

"Sh! Lissen!" called Aunt Dilsie from the window. "I believe dey is gittin erway—Yes dey is!" excitedly.

"Let them go," ejaculated Mis' Alice fervently. "We can't have Robert going back down there to get shot!"

"I should say not," added Mis' Kitty. "Let them go—who cares? They will never tell it, and we won't, so the papers will never report it! Besides, they have done us more of a favor than an injury—that is—if Robert will forgive and take me back," very humbly.

"Oh Kitty, my darling wife, my darling!" Aunt Dilsie nodded her head in satisfaction and Mrs. Hunter smiled approval. Just then Junior sat up in bed, rubbed his eyes, blinked and rubbed again: "Daddy! Daddy!" and he sprang from bed and ran to his father's outstretched arms.

"Oh, I'm so glad that those men are gone," remarked Mis' Alice; "but it is a pity the whole world can't know what a giorious victory Robert won. Just think of his fighting all those ruffians with his bare hands — and they with guns and everything!"

"Oh Robert," sobbed Kitty, "why didn't you come and get us long ago? I think I wanted you to beat me into subjection," hiding her face against his breast, her arms around him and Junior. Robert patted her shoulder and winked at his mother-in-law.

Soon with Junior in his arms, Kitty clinging to him, and Mis' Alice and Aunt Dilsie following, they crept cautiously down stairs, shuddering as they went through the room where the battle royal had raged. Great dark spots were on the floor, and broken furniture everywhere.

"Awful!" exclaimed Kitty.

"What an escape!" breathed Mis' Alice.

"Turrible!" added Aunt Dilsie, lifting her skirts and forgetting to limp.

Presently they were in Robert's big car and nosing their way out through the narrow road. Mis' Alice and Aunt Dilsie, in the back seat, heard Robert explaining that this was a "haunted house, fifty miles from everywhere!" The happy re-united couple on the front seat seemed oblivious to all on earth but each other, and Aunt Dilsie squeezed the hand of Mis' Alice and whispered:

"De fus' trick didn' work an' we had to try de udder an' it seemed so rale twell I got skeered purty ni to def!"

"Dilsie! For goodness sake! I never dreamed—"

"Sh! Dem men all got a hundred apiece fo' dat fake fight an' dey is all po' an' needs it. De blood? Law sakes! Doan yo' member dat de least little punch makes Marse Robert's nose bleed?"

"And your foot—"

"Shoo—Mis Alice yo' des watch me do de Charleston when us gits home!"

THE END.

EH?

If wives only knew what stenographers really think of their husbands, they would quit worrying.—Deschutes Pine Echoes.

"Where can you wash here?"

"In the spring."

"I asked you where—not when."